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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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FIERCE BATTLE ON ROAD TO MOSCOW

Nazi Drive Slows Down, But Not Yet Held

Effective Red Counter-Attacks

Fall Of Tula Denied

'Pravda's' Warning Against Complacency: "War Will Be Protracted"

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

THE great battle on the road to Moscow continued with unabated fury throughout the night, fighting being once again particularly fierce in the Briansk and Vyazma areas. The Germans who are accepting a prodigal expenditure of life and material as the price of their bitterly contested advance, have thrown masses of tanks, infantry and artillery into their main effort which seemingly is directed to the capture of strategic roads leading to Moscow.

Russian dispatches speak of the Germans' numerical superiority at a number of points, though strong Soviet reinforcements are now flowing westwards to support Marshal Timoshenko's heroic armies, whose units again and again have held up the German onslaught by sheer stubbornness.

RED COUNTER-ATTACKS TELL!

At one point the Germans who had crossed an unnamed river were flung back by strong Soviet counter-attacks, and after prolonged fighting Soviet tanks recaptured several kilometres of territory.

MEANWHILE FURTHER NORTH THE GERMANS' RECENT EFFORTS TO ADVANCE TOWARDS LENINGRAD HAVE FAILED. FOR TWO DAYS THE GERMANS THREW IN ADDITIONAL TROOPS, BUT THE MOVEMENT WAS SUCCESSFULLY CHECKED BY THE CITY'S DEFENDERS WHO CONTINUE TO HARASS THE GERMAN FORCES BY CEASELESS COUNTER-ATTACKS AND LOCAL RAIDS.

NAZI CLAIM DEADLY BLOWS

BERLIN.—A special German High Command announcement says: "Heavy annihilating blows dealt on the Soviet forces since the beginning of the month have led to a new sector of operations. From the sea of Azov to the Valdai mountains, south-east of Lake Ilmen, namely for a 1,200 kilometre stretch, German and Allied troops are in full attack towards the East. The battle-fields of Briansk and Vyazma are already far behind the front. Despite desperate continued Soviet attempts carried out with high losses to break through, the enemy encircled here cannot alter their lot.

Already over 200,000 prisoners have been announced, and this number is continually growing."

The High Command also announce that "bombers on Saturday night bombed with good effect railway lines on the central sector of the front. Further successful air attacks were directed against supply depots at Leningrad. British bombers on Saturday night dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs at several points in north-west Germany.

FALL OF TULA DENIED

LONDON.—M. LOZOVSKY, THE SOVIET SPOKESMAN, HAS DENIED THE GERMAN CLAIM PUT OUT BY THE VICHY RADIO OF THE CAPTURE OF TULA, 110 MILES SOUTH OF MOSCOW.

HE ALSO RIDICULED THE GERMAN REPORT THAT THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL IS BEING MOVED. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, HE SAID, IS FUNCTIONING NORMALLY IN MOSCOW.

4,000 NAZI TROOPS KILLED

MOSCOW.—"German Fascist troops numbering more than 4,000 were killed and wounded and about 80 tanks were destroyed in one sector of the western front by Russian troops on Saturday, according to a Soviet Supplementary 'communique' on Sunday morning.

DANGER IS GREAT: COMPLACENCY A CRIME

MOSCOW.—A warning that the "danger is great and threatening: complacency is a crime", says a "Pravda" article on Sunday quoted by the Moscow radio.

It adds: "We must not lull ourselves with the hope that if Hitler's 'Blitzkrieg' has failed we shall succeed in defeating him with a short rapid blow. No. The 'war which will be the undoing of German Fascism will be a long and protracted war, demanding from all of us great stamina and courage.'

The Red Army is now facing a new test—the most serious of all. The enemy's losses are enormous but even dying beast in an access of fury can, with a blow of his paw, smash the skull of a hunter who is not bold or steadfast enough. In the fearlessness and military training of our fighters, in the firmness and military training of our fighters, in the firmness and military skill of our Commanders and political instructors lies the pledge of defeat and the annihilation of a dastardly enemy."

HITLER'S LYING PROPAGANDA

Lozovsky's Exposure

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

M. Lozovsky, who dismissed German armistice offered rumours as "lying manoeuvres of Hitler propaganda", said, "the new operations of gigantic size proclaimed by Hitler on October 3, started in the form of a furious attack by German troops from Yartzevo to Orel. Germany concentrated on this arc of the front, huge forces particularly tanks and aircraft.

FIERCE STRUGGLE

The struggle was exceptionally fierce, especially around the Orel, Vyazma and Briansk directions. Considerable forces on both sides were introduced into the battle which is going on day and night.

"On October 8, the German Radio said, German forces had not been ordered to reach Moscow but to destroy the Soviet forces. This statement alone introduces an amendment to Hitler's bragging statement that the new operations will lead to an important event. If the German forces were not aimed at Moscow, why then attempt this bloodspilling advance?"

Battle Of Moscow Has Shown It

M. Lozovsky claimed that the battle of Moscow has already shown that Hitler's aims could not be achieved in the present offensive.

The Soviet will not lay down arms until they have destroyed all Hitlerian bandits in Soviet territory.—

64 Nazi Planes Destroed

The Soviet midnight "communique" states: "During eleventh October, our troops fought the enemy along the whole front especially fiercely in Viazma and Briansk directions. On 9th October 64 German planes were destroyed. We lost 25 aircraft. During 9|10th October, 12 German aircraft were brought down near Moscow."—Reuter.

Monckton For Russia

CAIRO, October 12.

Sir Walter Monckton, Director-General Ministry of Information, arrived here 'en route' to Russia where he will have discussions with M. Lozovsky, his opposite number there.

He is accompanied by Mr. Anthony Greenwood, son of Mr. Arthur Greenwood. Minister without portfolio.

Sir Walter Monckton, who travelled from Britain with the British Cabinet representative in the Middle East Captain Oliver Littlean, will take advantage of his stay in Cairo for important political discussions. —Reuter.

Supplies For Soviet Pour In

MOSCOW, October 11.

Describing how column after column of reinforcement and supplies are moving up to the front, the "Red Star's" correspondent writes "Traffic functions smoothly without any delay or congestion. Attempts by enemy aircraft to interfere with it are dealt with by our fighters. We are standing at the crossroads watching columns of motor lorries bringing up ammunition, food supplies and equipment.

Reinforcements also move along this road towards the west reinforcements to help keep back the enemy and smash his Panzer columns.—Reuter.

HITLER'S DRIVE SLOWED DOWN

MOSCOW, October 11.

Large Russian reserves, including some of their best trained troops are moving westwards, especially towards the Central front telegraphs says Reuter's Special correspondent in Moscow. There is no disposition here to minimise the difficulties. Yesterday (Friday) the Germans drove a wedge into the Russian positions on the Vyazma front. In the Briansk region, where the Germans suffered heavily about the middle of this week, they have now thrown in new forces and the battle on that sector has waged furiously throughout the last twentyfour hours. Although no precise indication is given of the location of the fighting it stepes changes into forest areas of the south-central Russia steppes changes into forest areas interspersed with diary farms.

Despite furious German attacks there is no news of any important change in the Briansk sector.

Russian coolness in largely ignoring temporary local encirclements, the heroic unflagging activity of Russian dive-bombers and the introduction of new well-trained units have undoubtedly slowed down Hitler's drive both on the Briansk and Orel sectors. The Germans have made only minimum progress north of Orel during the last twenty-four hours and all reports agree that they have taken a terrific hammering.

Nevertheless a stern note rings through all newspaper comment and there is no attempt to lull the population by overstressing the fact that the Russians are

DRIVE TO MOSCOW SLOWED DOWN

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The latest news of the vast battle on the Central Front in Russia suggests that though the German drive towards Moscow has been slowed Down, it has not yet been held.

This morning's Russian communique says that the Germans are pushing around Vyazma and Briansk though their advance has been at a tremendous cost. Russian troops, falling back upon new positions, maintain their stubborn resistance.—Reuter.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BELGIUM

How Nazi Troops Were Transferred

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

According to a Geneva despatch to the Tass Agency, only 25 per cent of the German troops formerly stationed in Belgium are remaining there. Large German forces were transferred to the Eastern front about a month ago. The troop movements took place suddenly at night in great secrecy from the population. The population of Liege for several days was under strict orders not to come out of doors between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. After reducing the German garrison in Belgium the occupation authorities intensified their terror. A state of siege was proclaimed in a number of towns situated on the Belgian coast. Despite this anti-German elements took advantage of the reduction of the German garrisons. Three German privates and one officer were recently killed in Brussels.—Reuter.

Beaverbrook On Anglo-American Aid To Russia

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Beaverbrook, broadcasting to-night (Sunday), on the Anglo-American Mission to Russia indicated the extent of the Anglo-American aid to Russia in arms and raw materials. All tanks and aircraft M. Stalin had asked for have been promised, he said. Guns and raw materials are also being shipped.—Reuter.

Swaraj Through Charkha

Mahatma Anxious To See Spinning Wheel In Every House

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 12.

"Khadi is capable of supplying work and food for the poor and also of removing unemployment: so devote more time to it, redouble your efforts and achieve better results next year," observed Mahatma Gandhi, at a simple yet impressive function at which the Nagpur, Berar and Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committees presented him with Rs. 11,000 and about 30,000,000 yards of yarn collected on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed satisfaction with the work done in this connection and said: "Devote yourselves more to khadi and spinning.I wish every house could see the spinning wheel working which has the potency to give us Swaraj."

Referring to the satyagraha campaign Mahatma Gandhi said that those who had recently come out of jail after offering satyagraha for the first time should offer satyagraha again and again as long as the movement lasted except those who were incapacitated for reasons of health.—A. P.

CHUNGKING. — The United States Military Mission to China headed by Brigadier General John Magruder has arrived at Chungking by air from Hongkong. —Reuter.

Japanese Use Poison Gas Bombs?

Chinese Troops Suffer Heavy Casualties

CHUNGKING, Oct. 11.

A military spokesman declared to-day that Chinese troops re-entering the important Yangtsze port of Ichang suffered heavy casualties from gas bombs dropped by Japanese planes. He added that the casualties were equivalent of four battalions. One battalion commander, he said, died of poison gas while three others were injured. He bitterly denounced the Japanese gas attacks as contrary to International Law. The Chinese, he said, had no protection against such attacks.

The spokesman said that street fighting was still raging within the city where the Japanese were holding out at one or two points. The Chinese, he said, are now attacking positions eleven miles eastwards. They have also encircled the city of Tangyang.—Reuter.

now energetically counter-attacking on the Leningrad front, that the German moves against Murmansk have been checked or that Odessa situation is slowly but surely improving. Neither the gravity of the present drive by Hitler's seemingly inexhaustible columns on the central front nor the fierceness of the struggle along the shores of the sea of Azov has been hidden from the people. It is known, however, that large reserves are only now going into the battle.—Reuter.

Fierce Fighting Continues

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

A Soviet 'communique' states that during the night of October 11 our troops fought the enemy along the entire front with particular fierceness in the direction of Vyazma and Bryansk.—Reuter

GERMANS REPULSED

MOSCOW.—Soviet tank units on Saturday afternoon threw out Germans from the town of "M" in the central sub-sector of the Viazma front and drove them a few miles to the west. A second German drive northwards from Orel followed by flank action and a battle in the streets of a small town has been checked.

DECISIVE PHASE ON VIAZMA FRONT

Parachutists who attempted three separate landings in the rear of the Soviet forces on the Viazma front have been wiped out by Soviet troops. Resistance by Soviet forces in the central sub-sector of the Viaza front is entering a decisive phase. Large numbers of troops are massed there on both sides. The Germans are desperately striving to seize an important highway.—Reuter.

AMERICANS LEAVING JAPAN

WASHINGTON, October 11.

A statement issued by the State Department declares that the United States has agreed with Japan for three Japanese ships to call at American ports to bring home Americans wishing to return to the United States and return with a number of Japanese who have been waiting to go to Japan. It is understood in Washington that there are about six hundred Japanese on the United States west coast awaiting repatriation.—Reuter.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY IN FAR EAST

ZURICH, Oct. 11.

According to a Berlin telegram to the newspaper "La Suisse" there has been renewed activity of German diplomacy in the Far East where it is reported that the German Ambassador Stahmer a specialist in Far Eastern questions is about to be sent to represent Germany with the Nanking government. The Germans are paying great attention to the question of Franco-German relations. The German press has suddenly begun to publish articles friendly to France.—Reuter.

2,200 GERMANS KILLED

LONDON, October 12.

In the south-western direction of the front 2,200 Germans were killed while endeavouring to force Russian lines, the communique says, adding that Guerilla detachments operating on a widescale successfully raided regions occupied by the Germans killing several officers in staff cars, capturing fuel lorries and much war materials. They destroyed one important bridge and some railways, says the communique. —Reuter.

Plea For Review Of Indian Situation

ASAF ALI-SATYAMURTI-BHULABHAI TALKS

Delhi Leader Feels Amery Has Settled Question For All

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Asaf Ali who arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening told a "Chronicle" representative that he was "all for a review" of the present situation in the country. "I, however, make a sharp distinction beween 'review' and revision," he added.

He characterised the phrase "free and equal partnership" indulged in by Mr. Amery in regard to India as hollow and declared: "The Premier of England has put it beyond the shadow of a doubt that the so-called Atlantic Charter does not apply to India" and "Mr. Amery has now added insult to jury. He has practically settled the question for us and for Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan."

REVIEW AS DISTINCT FROM REVISION

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Member of the Congress Working Committee who had an interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President in the Naini Jail during the week-end, arrived in Bombay to-night by the Allahabad Express.

Questioned by a representative of the "Chronicle" whether he felt the need for a revision of the Congress policy, Mr. Asaf Ali said: "I certainly draw a sharp distinction between revision and review. I am all for review of the situation.

Mr. Asaf Ali said that he did not wish to say anything further in this connection pending exchange of views with other Congress leaders.

QUESTION SETTLED

"Mr. Amery has practically settled the question for us and for Sir Sikander Hyat Khan as well", he said, referring to Mr. Amery's latest statement. "An answer was due since September, 1939. When we issued our first manifesto, after the outbreak of war. We made it perfectly clear then that if this war was being fought for maintaining 'status quo,' we had nothing to do with it. But free and democratic India would very gladly associate herself with all free nations of the world for mutual defence and economic co-operation. We have got the answer now. The Premier of England has put it beyond the shadow of a doubt that the so-called Atlantic Charter does not apply to India. Mr. Amery has added insult to injury. I regard the expression—"free and equal partnership"—as hollow. It means nothing in view of glaring facts.

LESSON OF LAST WAR

"In the last war, we contributed freely and voluntarily over 400 crores of rupees and our defence budget swelled to 85 crores a year and this figure was maintained for many years together. In men, our contribution amounted to a million and a half, under a million of whom went overseas and fought England's battle. What did we get in return? Jallianwalla Bagh and repression for 22 years. I have said it again and again on the floor of the Central Assembly and I shall repeat it a thousand times if necessary."

Mr. Asaf Ali who detrained at the Victoria Terminus was received by Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai on behalf of the B.P.C.C. and by Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Mr. Asaf Ali intends leaving for Wardha on Monday evening after exchanging views with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. S. Satyamurti.

OBJECTIVES IN N. W. GERMANY ATTACKED

Enemy Supply Ships Raided

LONDON, Oct. 12.

"Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked Emden and other objectives in North Western Germany on Saturday night. Large fires were left burning. Coastal Command aircraft attacked two enemy supply ships, off the Norwegian coast, and the Frisian Islands, while a fish-oil factory in Norway was bombed, and enemy airdromes in France were attacked. One aircraft from the Coastal Command is missing", says an Air Ministry Communique on Sunday. —Reuter.

NAZI BOMBER SHOT DOWN IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Oct. 12.

An enemy bomber which attacked a British convoy in the North Sea on Friday night was shot down in flames by H. M. S. "Shearwater" (Lt. T. N. Garwood R.N.) one of the escorts. No casualties or damage was suffered by the convoy or its escorts, states the official Admiralty communique.

The "Shearwater" is a patrol type of sloop of 580 tons.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

"Last night British bombers attacked targets in north-west Germany. Enemy activity over this country was on a small scale, bombs being dropped at points in eastern and south-western England and in South Wales resulting in a small number of casualties" says an Air Ministry "communique". Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during the night, one colliding with a British aircraft which also destroyed."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

COTTON CONTROL IN BURMA

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

With a view to provide against a collapse in the price of cotton owing to conditions arising from the war, the Governor of Burma has issued a Cotton Control Ordinance which will come into force immediately.

The Ordinance provides for setting up a Cotton Control Board with power to acquire, buy, sell, export, store or otherwise deal with cotton ginned in British Burma and take such other steps as may be necessary in connection with trades therein. It also establishes a Cotton Control Fund. The Control Board will consist of not more than nine members all to be appointed by the Governor. —A.P.

ROME, Oct. 12.

"Complete agreement with regard to the future development of German and Italian aviation," is stated to have been reached in talks between Field-Marshal Goering and General Pricolo, the Italian Under-Secretary of State for Air.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Italy was urged to turn her back on collaboration with the Axis and link herself politically with the United States by Count Aforza ex-Foreign Minister of Italy in a Columbus Day short-wave broadcast beamed to Italy.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Cannon-firing Spitfires destroyed three German M E 109s in an air battle over the Channel this afternoon following a patrol over the Cherbourg area.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

An officer of the Indian Air Force desires to correspond with a fair, accomplished girl, views—friendship and matrimony. Write with a snap if possible to Box No. 15206, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated bride for a Bengali youth having a decent job and private business, earning Rs. 200|- per mensem. Any community. Apply with details regarding education and age together with a latest photograph to Box No. 15194, "Bombay Chronicle."

SOCIAL

If You Really Want to know how to Attract Love—how to develop Personal Magnetism—how to solve difficulties in Matrimony, Friendship, etc. Apply to Miss S. Helen, M.A. (Cantab) Students Welfare Society, Sultanganj, Mahendru Patna. (15161)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a tutor to coach up a student in Inter Commerce class in accountancy and English. Only experienced men need apply stating terms to Box No. 15207, "Bombay Chronicle."

V-Victory For Everybody in securing employment learning our "Specialized" Touch Typewriting monthly Re. 1|-. Ladies special arrangement. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). (15203)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course, scholarship Rs. 50 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14756)

Wanted—Young ladies of good appearance, with good command of English, Marathi and Gujerati, for the purpose of demonstrating and making sales of a famous medicinal preparation. Will be required to wear nurse's uniform. Good prospects for the right type. Apply, stating details of previous experience, to Box No. 6268, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a general correspondence Clerk, knowing shorthand and typing with Office routine experience. Parsee preferred. Salary Rs. 50|- per month. Apply Box No. 15190, "Bombay Chronicle" with testimonials.

Wanted qualified nurse for Maternity Hospital at Cutch Mandvi. Apply with full particulars of experience, references and salary required to Box No. 15201 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Honours graduates for employment as leave reservists in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona. Fixed pay of Rs. 50/- per mensem for Honours graduates. Applicants should state the subjects taken for the degree courses and should send in applications not later than 1ST DECEMBER, 1941. Forms of applications will be supplied on request.

6270.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 2 posts of Marketing Officers in the Subordinate Service, Department of Industries, Bombay, on Rs. 150-15/2-225. The posts are temporary for three years in the first instance and services are terminable on one month's notice on either side. Applications should be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the office of the Director of Industries, by forwarding a self-addressed envelope bearing postal stamp of Annas 1-3 and must reach the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, on or before 1st November 1941.

6256.

WAR

MAJ. I. W. C.
MIDDLETON STEWART
WHO WAS A PRISONER OF VICHY
will speak at the
Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
at 6-30 p.m. on MONDAY
13th October
ON
HIS EXPERIENCE IN SYRIA AND NAZI DOMINATED EUROPE.
Chairman
Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD
will preside
ADMISSION FREE!
Under the auspices of
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6251.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

AIR-CONDITIONED SERVICE
BOMBAY-HOWRAH

WITH effect from 15th October, 1941, the tri-weekly Air-Conditioned Service between Bombay and Howrah *via* Allahabad will run on the following days:

FROM BOMBAY.

Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

FROM HOWRAH.

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Reservations will be arranged accordingly.

6257

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted 8 Lawyers, 9 Graduates, 4 Engineers, 5 Doctors and 5 Clerks. Apply Kapoor & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (15196)

Wanted young typist girls no testimonials needed salary 30|- according to part or full time work. Box No. 15124, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET.

To let two rooms as Godowns separately or both together in Dadar locality. Apply Box No. 15166, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

Wanted three-four-room flat rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 in decent locality round about Sandhurst Road, Gamdevi, Chaupatty, Telephone 42851. (15172)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Two Single-Cylinder, vertical, high speed non-condensing Steam Engines 12|15 H.P., 160 lbs. pressure per sq. inch, approximate R. P. M. 600, cylinder dia. 5¾"|7½" respectively. For further particulars please apply Box No. 6238, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Immediate Loans on Personal Bond or mortgages. Big Loans also advanced| Bombay Loan Finance Corporation, "Assar Virji" Building, 203 Hornby Road. (15147)

Public Notices

WANTED MOTOR DRIVERS

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Candidates must be able to instruct recruits in driving and maintenance of mechanical Transport Vehicles and be able to read and write some vernacular.

They will be engaged as Civilian and must have had at least two years driving experience and be in possession of a current driving licence free from serious endorsements. Minimum height 5 feet 4 inches.

PAY RS. 50 PER MENSEM. Free accommodation.

Selected candidates may be promoted to Driving Instructors on pay of Rs. 65 per mensem.

Applications should be addressed to the nearest of the following: —

TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICE.

Staunton Road, POONA. | Esplanade Maidan, BOMBAY. | MHOW, C. I.

6275

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 150 share certificate(s) numbered 25291 to 25440 of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Bombay, standing in the name of Jethalal Jekisondas Parikh have been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate share certificate(s) for the said share(s).

Any person in possession of the said share certificate(s) and or having any claim to the said share (s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Prospect Chambers, 317|21, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and issue duplicate share certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1941.

JETHALAL JEKISONDAS PARIKH,
Signature of Shareholder.

(6267)

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1941, to SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1941 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 11th October, 1941.

(6281)

WANTED.

FOR DARBHANGA MEDICAL SCHOOL HOSPITAL.

(1) NURSING SISTER-EUROPEAN, Anglo-Indian or Indian. General and Midwifery certificates essential—preference will be given to one having experience in Theatre Work. Salary:—Rs. 125-9-170 p. m. plus Rs. 50|- p. m. for board and Uniform allowance of Rs. 100|- per annum. Free furnished quarters.

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Salary:—1st year Rs. 18|- p. m., 2nd year 20|8|- p. m. and 3rd year Rs. 23|- p. m. Messing allowance Rs. 7|- p. m. Uniform allowance Rs. 20|- a year. Free furnished quarters.

Apply with copies of certificates, testimonials and Medical certificates immediately, to:—
Secretary,
Nurses' Selection Committee,
Patna Medical College Hospital
P. O. Bankipur (Patna).

(6282)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of two Share Certificates Nos. 2533|34—in respect of Share Nos. 4603|10 standing in the name of Mrs. Banoobai Rustomjee Billimoria of Bombay duplicate Certificates will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

E. E. ALLUM.
Manager.

Bombay, 13-10-41.

(15198)

Public Notices

THE MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Supariabaug Road, Parel, Bombay, on Friday, the 31st October, 1941 at 3-0 P. M. (Standard Time) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1941.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. B. S. Dabke, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election under Article 94 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Kantilal Nahalchand, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, under Article 94 of the Articles of Association.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. R. N. Cama, as a Director.
6. To confirm a donation and a gift.
7. To appoint Auditors for the new year and to fix their remuneration.
8. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from SUNDAY, 19th October to THURSDAY, 6th November, 1941, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL,
Agents,

Supariabaug Road, Parel.

Bombay, 6th October, 1941.

Note:—The Dividend and Bonus, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after the 20th November, 1941, at the Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between 11-0 A. M. and 3-0 P. M. (S.T.) on week days and between 11-0 A.M. and 1-0 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays for eight working days from 20th to 28th November, 1941 (both days inclusive) to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register in the evening of 18th October, 1941.

During this period, no payment will be made at the Registered Office of the Company except to such shareholders, who desire remittance through post.

On and after 29th November, 1941, payment will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, between 12-0 Noon and 4-0 P. M. (S.T.) on week days and between 12-0 Noon and 2-0 P.M. (S.T.) on Saturdays.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course, to the registered addresses of the Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, on receipt of the notice.

(6276)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. JAYABAI AMRATLAL TRIVEDI and AMRATLAL MULJI TRIVEDI have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand either by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever in to or upon the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the buildings, garage and other structures standing thereon admeasuring 1,411 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Sion Road, being plot No. 447 of Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 386/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 7825 (1 A) and 7825 (1 A B) and Street Nos. 1392 A A and 1392 A A A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the EAST by Sion Road, on or towards the WEST by the Shraddhanand Mahilashram, On or towards the NORTH by Plot 446 of the said estate belonging to Manek Kurpal and others and on or towards the SOUTH by Plot No. 448 of the said estate belonging to the said Jayabai Amratlal Trivedi and anor.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1941.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6285

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE

LOSS OF BOND WARRANT

THE UNDERNOTED BOND WARRANT has been LOST or MISPLACED and application has been made to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Dock for the issue of a duplicate Bond Warrant No. 5605 of 2|10|41 issued in favour of Messrs. A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co., and transferred to us relative to Bond No. 3074 of 30-9-41 for 300 Bags African White Sugar ex s. s. "Karagola" stored in No. 11 Bonded Warehouse, Princess Dock, Mark I.E.L.

FAGUNMAL DAYARAM,
Jorawar Bhuwan,
35, Queens Road, Bombay 1.
(15205)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE of well-made modern Drawing Dining, Bedroom and Office furniture. A. C. & D. C. Radio. Crockery, E. P. Ware, Camera, Typewriter &c., on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Property of Major F. Mosley of B. B. & C. I. Rly.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND LOOSE PRECIOUS GEMS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver in suit No. 2080 of 1940 (Irani vs. Kanga) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 16th and FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1941 and then again on MONDAY, the 27th to FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1941, from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) every day at their Rooms the undermentioned:—

Diamond, Emerald, Pearl and Ruby mounted rings, ear-rings, pendants, necklaces, bracelets, malas, etc. also packets of loose diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topaz, pearls, amethysts, garnets, agates, etc., silver and platedware and fancy articles, etc.

Terms:—Cash against delivery. On view from 12 to 4 three days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COMMENCING
From Sat. 18th Oct.

★

WHEN
A Master
Loves A Maid-Servant
And
Mistress Woos
The Servant

The Great Fun follows ... See RANJIT'S LAUGH RIOT

SASURAL

Director: C. DOSHI

Cast: MADHURI, MOTILAL, NURJAHAN KANTILAL

OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

RANJIT'S LAUGH RIOT

MUSAFIR

Director: C. DOSHI

Cast: CHARLIE, KHURSHID, VASANTI

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m

OPERA HOUSE

A Theme Nearest Your Heart

NATIONAL'S

KASAUTI

Starring: ROSE with PRAHLAD, VEENA, SUNALINI & SATISH

Director: RAMACHANDRA THAKUR

●

FIRST PRIVILEGE WEEK

●

AT

Pathe

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Matinee: 12-30 on Sun. & holidays

Attention, Ladies!

"ZENANA" Show

TOMORROW 1 p.m.

"BANDHAN"

Bombay Talkies' most Popular Picture with

LEELA CHITNIS

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC

Ladies and Gentlemen of Fair Bombay!

'ROYAL'-JEWEL No. 16

SWAMI

Will Have The Pleasure To Meet You And Friends

On & from NEXT SAT

at the

MAJESTIC

Girgaum.

BROADWAY

Gave You the Masterpieces of Hollywood

BROADWAY will now give you the masterpieces of our own country!

"SIKANDAR' Displays All-round Excellence Of Technique, Performance, Mounting And Authenticity." "Times of India."

MINERVA'S Million-Rupee Historical.

SIKANDAR

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Now Running To Packed Houses At

MINERVA

Lamington Road.

To-day Shows Nos. 112-113-114

DAILY at 4, 7, 10 P.M.

Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-15 p.m.

Higher Class Tickets can be had from 10 a.m.

An Evergreen Release

Of course you need a laxative...

TO KEEP YOUR LIVER IN ORDER

Take Beecham's Pills—the famous family laxative—to prevent biliousness and sluggishness, to keep your brain alert, to give you greater insight and vitality.

Beecham's Pills

THE VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

FREE

Send four annas stamps to get the miraculously effective medicines of any sexual disorder free for trial to get fully convinced of their action before spending and avoid deception. For secre. details send -|2|- for the book 'Sexual Guide' (110 pages).

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A.,
Famous Sex Specialist & Gold Medalist,
Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
Phone: 4848.

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Trio of Mirth,

TOMMY TRINDER
CLAUDE HULBERT
MICHAEL WILDING

in the merry, musical, nautical laugh riot

"SAILORS THREE"

a real tonic ..... to make you forget all your troubles

BEST TAMIL TALKIE

SAKUNTALAI

Starring:
M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI
and others at
BROADWAY TALKIES
13th to 15th October
at 9-30 P. M.

2nd and LAST Week

BIRTH OF A BABY

(Before your very Eyes)

AT

KOHINOOR

CINEMA DADAR

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW
At 2 p.m.

On Tues., Thurs. & Fri. Children under 15 years will not be admitted

Unique Opportunity

DON'T MISS

THE GIFTED & TALENTED ARTIST

RUKMINI DEVI

& HER PARTY'S
SELECTED DANCES & DANCE-DRAMAS

NATYA-BRINDAM

On Monday, 13th Oct., '41 at 6-30 p.m.

and

BHARATA-NATYA

SOUTH INDIAN DANCES

THURSDAY, 16th Oct., '41 at 6-30 p.m.

At

CAPITOL

(BORI BUNDER)

A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
SELECTED DANCES & DANCE-DRAMAS

NATYA-BRINDAM

BY

RUKMINI DEVI

& HER PARTY

On SATURDAY, 18th at 6-30 p.m.

At SUNDERBAI Hall, (Carnegy Road, Queen's Road.)

Advance Booking at:—Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, and Capitol Theatre, Bori Bunder.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Aswin Vad 8, 1997
Muslim: Ramzan 21, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 9, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 32m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.
Hightide: 3h. 33m; 15h. 25m.
Lowtide: 9h. 30m.; 21h. 17m.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE: Under the auspices of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, a Provincial Theistic Conference will be held in Bombay on the 22rd 24th, 25th and 26th of October 1941

Dr Kashibai Nowrange, President of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, has been elected President and Sir Vithal Chandavarkar will inaugurate it. It will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Bombay.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.—"A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union is going to be held at Mantri House, French Bridge, to-day (Monday) at 6 30 p.m Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. will be in the chair."

M. K. N. BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL: In connection with the Silver Jubilee of the above school the Parents' Day will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m at the Sunderbai Hall, Carnegie Road, Bombay, Seth Vullabhdas Karsondas Natha presiding

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Man Hunt" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Love Crazy" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sailors Three" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Dare Not Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Kasauti" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hindustan Hamara" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
HINDMATA—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m
CRESCENT—"Tamasi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Birth of A Baby" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hudson's Bay" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BHAVNAGAR VADNAGARA STUDENTS: Students coming from Bhavnagar Vadnagara Nagar community and studying in Bombay and Suburban Schools desiring to get help from Bhavnagar Vadnagara Nagar Vidyotejak fund, Bombay" should send in their applications to the Secretary V K Mehta, Laxminarayan Nivas, Vile Parle, within 15 days from today (Monday)

ADULTERATION OF MILK: Twenty-three persons were convicted and fined for adulteration of milk by the Municipal Courts of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazagon during the week ended 27th September, 1941. The fines ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs 100.

CONVICTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT: 24 persons were convicted and fined in the various City Courts for offences under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act The fines ranged from Rs 5 to Rs 50

APPEAL TO HOTEL-WORKERS: The Secretary of Hotel-Workers Union writes:—"It has been brought to our notice that even though it is nearly a year since the Shop Assistants' Act was brought into force that it is not observed in some of the hotels, and the proprietors are cleverly manipulating to evade it. The Hotel-Workers Union requests the workers of such hotels to bring specific instances to the notice of the Union so that they might take prompt action and thus redress the grievances of the hotel-workers The daily wage earners also come under the said Act, as clarified by the Bombay High Court. So we request the daily wage-earners also to intimate their grievances to us, at our new premises, Tireum Terrace, Cowlane, Kandewadi, Girgaum."

SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Food and Sex are the two primeval problems. While the problem of food affects nearly all the poor people, the Problem of Sex is a universal problem and hence a scientific education on Sex should be imparted in Schools and Colleges", said Miss P N Nariman, speaking at a debate this evening under the auspices of the Social Workers Society. The subject for discussion was "Sex-education should be imparted in Schools and Colleges" Miss Dastur presided.

It was Miss Nariman's contention that many social problems like venereal disease, unmarried mothers etc., rose directly from Sex ignorance. What was more dangerous, growing boys and girls depended for Sex enlightenment on cheap, pornographic literature, the consequence of which could not but be highly dangerous

Mr Adam Adil supported her.

Mr Mohan Nadkarni pleaded for a sound knowledge of Sex

Mr. Hanif Shakoor and others also supported the proposition.

Messrs Sambhare, R P. Acharya and others spoke for the opposition

Swami Acharya, Mr. Mankar and others also spoke for the opposition.

When put to vote, the proposition was declared carried

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MAN HUNT
WALTER PIDGEON · JOAN BENNETT
GEORGE SANDERS
Plenty of THRILLS!
Also Latest WAR NEWS

OUT OF YOUR CRADLES!
—He wants all boys to grow Up into men!

THE DARING DOCTOR in
Anjan
BOMBAY TALKIES' Gay Comedy Romance
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
ROXY

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Make this early morning test. First thing on waking up, study your face in the mirror. If you look horrible with puffy eyelids and a muddy complexion, there is something wrong with your inside. Constipation does play havoc with our faces.

SIMPLEST WAY TO HEALTH & BEAUTY

Just take two tablets of CASTOPHENE Chocolate Laxative and its mild yet thorough action will rid your system of all poisonous wastes and give you a flawless complexion.

CHILDREN LOVE TAKING IT

Although CASTOPHENE contains refined castor oil, it tastes of good chocolate Obtainable at all good chemists and Stores

Castophene
CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO.
P.O. BOX 98, KARACHI

Prohibition In Saran To Stay

Patna Chief Justice Upholds Governor's Notification

PATNA, Oct. 11.

That the amendment made by the Bihar Governor to the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act of 1915 is 'intra vires' and legal and as such the notification introducing prohibition in the district of Saran is also legal, is the decision given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Fazl Ali at the Patna High Court yesterday while delivering judgment in an appeal preferred by the Local Government against the acquittal of one Bhola Prasad of the district of Champaran.

Their Lordships further held that previous sanction of the Governor-General to the above amendment was not essential because the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act was not a Governor-General's Act.

It may be recalled that last year the Patna High Court had declared the prohibition notification illegal and 'ultra vires.' The Governor amended the Excise Act so as to empower the Government to issue such notification. The Government, acting under the amended Excise Act, issued a fresh prohibition notification. The validity of this notification was challenged in the present appeal. —United Press.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. S. L. Khanna, on return from leave, is appointed to be Assistant to Divisional Forest Officer, E. Khandesh, until Mr. E. K. Kotwal proceeds on transfer, and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.

Mr. E. K. Kotwal is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle and Northern Circle, from 21st October, 1941.

Rao Sahib S. S. Parkhi, Officiating Superintendent, Visapur Temporary Prison, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, Temporary Camp Prison, Yeravda, vice Mr D. J. D'Souza

The two Bombay Medical Service Class II officers in charge of military beds at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, to officiate as medical officers of the Arthur Road Prison and His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, respectively, in addition to their own duties, from 1st October, 1941, vice Presidency Surgeon Bombay.

Mr. G. H Astle, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Belgaum, under training.

A temporary post of Special Officer of the status and rank of a District Deputy Collector to enquire into all matters connected with the administration of the Malegaon and Nasik Municipalities is created for one month and seven days from 1st September, 1941 and Mr. P G Deshmukh is appointed to hold it.

Mr. V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and "ex-officio" Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, is granted leave on average pay from 23rd September to the 31st October 1941

Mr. S B Palekar, LL.B., Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, to officiate as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and "ex-officio" Secretary to Bombay Legislative Assembly, vice Mr V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S

Mr. B. G Murdeshwar, Personal Assistant to Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, vice Mr S B Palekar.

Mr. V. T. Shah, Income-tax Officer, has, on return from leave, on the 19th September 1941, been reposted as Income-tax Officer, Section II (Central), Bombay.

Dr. G S. Mandlik, is reappointed as Hon. Surgeon for Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, for three years from 1st October 1941.

Dr. P. G. Gogte, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), is re-appointed as Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, for two years from 25th October 1941

Dr. C. G. Rege, L.C.P.S., is re-appointed as Hon Dental Surgeon at Civil Hospital, Belgaum, for two years from 1st October 1941

A. R. P. CIVIL DEFENCE COURSE: Under the auspices of the Safety First Association of India, a 6-day intensive course in Civil Defence will be held in the Conference Hall, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, from Monday, the 17th, to Saturday the 22nd November, 1941. The course, open to candidates from all parts of India, will consist of (a) about fifteen lectures and four demonstrations, (b) practical work in the mornings, such as extinguishing incendiary bombs, ambulance work, bandages, etc., (c) visits to the Salvage Corps, etc. There will be a written examination and certificates will be awarded to successful candidates. It is probable that holders of these certificates will be allowed to take the Government A.R.P. Examination without further attendance at the Government A. R. P. Staff School Applications for admission accompanied by a payment of Rs 3 to cover cost of A R P. literature etc., must reach the Hon. General Secretary at the above address on or before Saturday the 15th November. Candidates must make their own arrangements for boarding and lodging while in Bombay. No arrangements have been made for Railway concessions.

CAMPAIGN IN SYRIA: A first-hand account of the campaign in Syria and of conditions in Nazi dominated Europe will be given by Maj. I. W. C. Middleton-Stewart at a meeting in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m Maj. Middleton-Stewart took part in the Syrian campaign, including the great fights at Kissoue and Mezze, which led to the fall of Damascus. He was then taken prisoner by the Vichy forces, removed to Europe and kept there for some time before being released in accordance with the Armistice terms

BURDWAN Oct. 12.:—The Hon. Maharaja of Cossim Bazar, Minister for Works and Communication, visited to-day the breach in the Damodar Embankment and also some of the flood affected areas in the district.—A. P.

Tall Scoring Again In Sunday's Matches

Kenny And Anwar Knock Up Centuries: Bowlers Botawala And Latif Shine

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sunday was again a day of tall scoring in cricket matches at different play-grounds in the city. When the overnight unfinished match between the Parsi Gymkhana and Bombay Cricket Association continued on the former's ground on Sunday, L. B. Kenny playing for the Association completed his century, remaining unbeaten From the Parsi Gymkhana side F. K Nariman exhibited powerful batting, by knocking up 82 M N Raiji from the Association's side had to his credit five wickets for 54 runs

Bright cricket was also witnessed on the Islam Gymkhana Ground, where the Bombay Gymkhana was entertained. Here S A. Anwar hit up a century with A. U Botavala scoring 66 From the rival team Sumerhayes was unfortunate to miss his century only by two runs

On the Brabourne Stadium ground when the match between C. C. I and Chepauk United Club of Madras continued on Sunday, A. U Botavala from the home side had a fine analysis of eight wickets for only 39 runs, which was mainly responsible for the defeat of the visitors by a narrow margin M. A Latif on the Muslim Gymkhana had also done some good work with the leather, capturing 7 wickets for 86 runs

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Score:—

S. M. Kadri 7, L. B. Kenny (not out) 105, M K Mantri 0, U M. Chandarana 43, M. S. Naik 22, D. B Satha 20, D. R Havevala 20, U M. Merchant (not out) 32, V. R. Amladi, M. N Raiji, D. S Talpade did not bat, extra 19, total for (6 wickets) 268

PARSI GYM. (IST INNINGS.)

Score:—

K. R. Meherhomji 29, M. F Mistry 2, M. M Panday 26, H. G. Printer 3, K. H. Dastur 5, J. S Lawyer 35, F. K. Nariman 82, J. H. Wadia (Capt.) 22, R. S. Irani 6, D. H Bilimoria (not out) 5, E. B. Gai 2, extras 15, total 232.

From the Bombay Cricket Club M. N. Raiji and D. R. Havevala took 5 and 4 wickets for 72 and 114 runs, respectively. The match thus resulted in the victory for the visitors.

HINDU GYM. vs. FORT VIJAY HINDU GYM (IST INNINGS.)

Score:—

Jobanputra 0, K. S. Phansalkar 20, V. R Chonker 23, J. P Theiker 0, M. B. Pathare 7, M. C. Hansoti 5, J. N. Mehta 37, D. V. Kopiker 8, C. T. Vakil 5, A. R. Navalker (not out) 20, N. R Panchiger 0, total 125

From the Fort Vijay side Mehta took 6 wickets for 54 runs.

THE FORT VIJAY (IST INNINGS.)

Score:—

Kothari 21, V Chandarana 18, Dr. Gurtu 4, A. J Dossa 0, Bhatia 19, T. C. Udeshi 6, J Kapadia 19, N. D. Ved 25, S Mehta 8, S. M. Joshi 4, B. Udeshi (not out) 1, extra 23, total 148

Kopiker fom the Hindu Gymkhana side took 6 wickets for 50. Here also the visitors won by a narrow margin

ISLAM GYM. vs. BOMBAY GYM. ISLAM GYM. (IST INNINGS.)

Score:—

A. A. Hakim 15, A. M Aga 0, E. S. Maka 0, G. A. Botavala 1, S. A. Anwar 110, A. Peermohmed 13, M. A. Latiff 28, A. M. Mamsa 5, A. U. Botavala 66, A Khairaj (not out) 0, extra 2, total for (7 wickets) 240.

From the Muslim side M. A Latif took 7 wickets for 92 runs.

BOMBAY GYM (IST INNINGS.)

Score:—

R. C Sumerhayes 98, J. H. Birthwistle 20, B. H Talyor 21, J. C. Clark 3, C. W. E. U'ren 4, T. W. Sturgess 1, G. E. C. Mossley 0, T. A. Rolfs 4, G. M. Hardman 8, J. Wood 2, J. L. Joaanider (not out) 1, extra 10, total 172

Thus the visitors sustained a defeat.

AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

In the previous day's unfinished match between C. C. I and the Chepauk United Club for Madras the latter was all out for 124 as against 127 of the home team thus losing by a narrow margin.

At Wembley

BELGIUM BEATS HOLLAND

WEMBLEY, Oct 11.

There was a large representation of the Dutch and Belgium Governments and land, sea and air forces of the two Allied countries who made history, being the first overseas countries to meet on Wembley's famous pitch. It was a disappointing attendance, only 5,000 were present but they made themselves heard when the play was broadcast throughout Europe. The Dutch started strongly launching repeated attacks, while their defence held the Belgians in a tight grip. The Dutch actually led 2/0 though their outside left Luttmes and the right half Dyercky But Belgium's patriotism was aroused and with beautiful close passing movements gradually gained the ascendancy and Schuermans, the inside left, and Landrieux the centreforward, who scored twice gave Belgium a 3/2 led at half time

BELGIUM BEATS HOLLAND

An entertaining game though lacking the brilliance of a British combination ended in Belgium beating Holland by five goals to four.

The first quarter-hour of the second half saw swift end-to-end play with both sides scoring twice during that time. This type of play continued, though Belgium was handicapped with only ten men the inside right being carried off injured. Holland made desperate efforts to equalise and indulged in brilliant forward movements but the Belgian defence was sound and held out. Vandergender, the centreforward, scored twice for Holland and Debnaser and Clerinkx outside left for Belgium.—Reuter

GAME ABANDONED DUE TO ROUGH PLAY

LUCKNOW, Oct 12.

In the replay of the final of the Keelan Cup Football Tournament between the Muslim Youngmen's Association and the Cantonment Imperial the game was abandoned before time by the referee as during the second half the teams began indulging in rough play The Muslims were leading by two goals to one at this stage.—A. P.

Paraders' Hockey

LAHORE, Oct 12

Two matches were played this evening in the Paraders' Hockey Tournament with the following results:—

SENIOR SECTION.—Brothers' Club "A" two; Y. M. S. A Gujranwala one

JUNIOR SECTION.—Brothers' Club "B" nil; Raiders' Club "B" nil.—A P.

SYKES CHALLENGE SHIELD

The Sir Frederick Sykes Village Improvement Challenge Shield for the Southern Division for 1940 has been awarded to Kakhandiki, in the Bijapur District.

Widespread Rainfall In Assam And Bengal

POONA, Oct 12.

Rainfall was widespread in Assam and local in Bengal, Bihar and North Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Berar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Mymensingh six inches; Narayanganj, Shillong three each; Bogra, Cherrapunji, Madura two each; Gauhati, Dhubri, Dinajpur Purnea, Naya Dumka, Mysore, Trivandrum half each.—A P

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud Speaker Programme for to-day (Monday) is as under:—

MARATHI:—8-00 a.m. Recorded Music. 8-05 News Bulletin 8-20 Recorded Music 8-25 "Another Step"—A Talk 8-30 Recorded Music 8-35 "Clodius Mission Failed"—A Talk 5-00 p.m Recorded Music 5-05 "Week of War"—A Talk 5-10 Recorded Music 5-15 News Bulletin, 5-30 Recorded Music 5-35 "Nazis in Athens"—A Talk

GUJERATI:—10-00 a.m. Recorded Music 10-05 News Bulletin, 10-20 Recorded Music 10-25 "Another Step"—A Talk 10-30 Recorded Music 10-35 "Clodius Mission Failed"—A Talk, 4-00 p.m. Recorded Music 4-05 "Week of War"—A Talk 4-10 Recorded Music 4-15 News Bulletin 4-30 Recorded Music. 4-35 "Nazis in Athens"—A Talk

HINDUSTANI:—1-00 p.m Recorded Music. 1-05 News Bulletin 1-20 Recorded Music 1-25 "Another Step"—A Talk 6-00 Recorded Music. 6-05 "Clodius Mission Failed"—A Talk 6-10 Recorded Music. 6-15 News Bulletin 6-30 Recorded Music 6-35 "Week of War"—A Talk 6-45 Recorded Music 6-50 "Nazis in Athens"—A Talk

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct 12

The 26th session of the All-India Karnatak Literary Conference will be held during December in Hyderabad. About 500 delegates from all over India are expected to attend. The election of the President will be held in Mysore next month. The name of Sir Mirza Ismail, ex-Dewan of Mysore, is being mentioned as President of the conference.—United Press

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The Bombay Chronicle

PLEA FOR REVIEW

Many leaders, both inside and outside the Congress, are coming to realise that the time has come to review its policy towards the war and the country's constitutional progress. Not all are agreed whether or not the policy should be appreciably revised just at this stage. Fewer are agreed as to how it should be revised. But many feel that it should be at least reviewed in the light of the grave developments of the past few months. Referring to Mr. Churchill's blank refusal to apply the Atlantic Charter of freedom to India, Mr. Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress Working Committee, has expressed the view to our Allahabad correspondent that this very fact, apart from others, "necessitates a review of the Congress policy." What seems to have weighed with Mr. Asaf Ali most is that while the Congress policy has been deliberately restricted so as not to embarrass Government during the war, they have "interpreted this perfectly gentlemanly attitude to the disadvantage of the Congress." He would not at present go so far as to commend "revision" of the policy but he is clear that Government's attitude has "necessitated a review and reconsideration of the policy."

Towards United Front

The various converging movements of Congress leaders are indicative of a desire no longer to let things drift but to meet, exchange notes, and keep pace with the times. Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Mahadev Desai have seen both the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and our Allahabad correspondent has evidently reason to feel that a sort of informal meeting of the members of the Working Committee who are outside jail is likely to take place at Wardha. "Political circles", he says, "feel something is up and Congress leaders released from jail are not quite inclined to sit on the fence while the world is moving rapidly." A suggestion has also been made to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan that as Britain has definitely flouted his demand for a fresh declaration, he should honour his pledge to organise a united front against Government and that to this end he should, in accordance with his own earlier proposal for a Premiers' Conference, consult at least his fellow-Premiers in the other three provinces in which the constitution is functioning as well as the ex-Premiers in the Congress provinces who are now out of prison. The "Tribune" of Lahore supporting this suggestion rightly remarks: "It is a very fortunate circumstance that by far the wisest and most powerful of the ex-Congress Premiers, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, is now out of prison. His advice, if available, is bound to be of immense value to Sir Sikandar and others who may be thinking in terms of a united front. We are quite sure that the benefit of this advice will not be denied to them if they mean business and want to bring the maximum pressure of India's united and organised opinion to bear upon the British Government to secure the satisfaction of her national demand." We wholeheartedly support the suggestion of a Premiers' Conference as well as a meeting of the Congress Working Committee members. If Government would release at least such of the Congress leaders as can make both these meetings fully representative, they may be themselves benefited by the decisions arrived at there, provided, of course, Government are prepared to do justice to India.

Need For Communal Unity

Congress leaders will doubtless realise that they have to deal not only with Government, but also, though in a different way, with the people including those outside the Congress influence. And so far as the latter duty is concerned, it is necessary for them not only to see if the constructive programme to which so much lip homage is paid is actually carried out in a satisfactory manner and if the most important item therein, namely, communal unity, is given the attention it deserves. Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A. (U.P.), who was released last week after serving one year's imprisonment in the Naini Jail for offering Satyagraha, has done well to emphasise, in a Press interview, the need for a united front. He has expressed the view that at least a working agreement should be reached between Hindus, Muslims and others to show to the world the falsity of the argument that Great Britain cannot concede political freedom to India because of the internal differences in the country. It would also incidentally help, he said, in the general maintenance of peace and tranquillity in every part of the country during these anxious days created by the war. He also stated that several people felt that a fresh and supreme effort should be made in this direction. The first effort may not be supreme enough nor may it have at once the desired effect. But inasmuch as communal unity is the first essential for any appreciable constitutional advance or even normal peace in the country and inasmuch as such unity is now conspicuous by its absence, all concerned should realise that it is never too early or too late to make a sincere effort to promote unity and ensure a united front. And if only for this purpose it is necessary for the Congress leaders to meet and review their policy and tactics.

Situation Retrievable

On Friday October 3, Herr Hitler announced that "a gigantic operation" against Russia had been in progress for forty-eight hours. This operation has, therefore, lasted for over nine days, a period which had sufficed to bring complete victory in his earlier campaigns against other countries. But although he has by no means achieved any of his objectives yet, much less even the possible liquidation of Russia, he has certainly gained very important successes which undoubtedly render the situation grave for Russia. In the Central Sector where he is using every ounce of his might his advance towards Moscow has not been checked although the Russians are resisting with incredible gallantry every inch of his progress. His claim that Marshal Timoshenko's army is doomed is, of course, not justified. But it does seem to be correct that a considerable body is enclosed in a number of pockets while the unencircled bulk of it is being hard pressed with unabated fierceness. Nor does Marshal Budenny appear to be faring better either in northern or in southern Ukraine. Von Rhunstedt's pressure continues and both Kharkov and Rostov are in imminent danger.

This unfortunately dark picture is not, however, entirely without another side to it. There are reports of large well-equipped, well trained reinforcements now moving up to the front. With their help Marshal Timoshenko's present army can yet do much and may even save Moscow although this probability is rather weak. In any case if Timoshenko and Budenny can withdraw to the line of the Volga and to the approaches to the Caucasus, Russia will have lost heavily in men, material, resources and territory, but she will emphatically not have lost the war. This, we believe, is what M. Lozovsky confidently referred to and he is right, too. The Germans cannot continue this offensive indefinitely. They will have to stop at Moscow and, if Marshal Budenny has received reinforcements, far away from the Caucausian oil fields for the winter. The winter lull can prove a blessing to Russia and the reverse of it to Germany provided America and Britain give the maximum possible support, even at some sacrifice to themselves, to Russia. For, given equipment, the Russians can build up round the nucleus of their present forces and build up in a matter of months a Red Army as mighty as the one which took the field over three months ago. And the Germans cannot.

Shocking Brutality

The occupation of Ichang has evidently not yet been completed. For a Chungking spokesman declared on Saturday that the Japanese were still holding out at one or two places. The reason seems to be obvious. And it constitutes the culmination of bestiality to which any people can resort. In his impotent and inhuman rage at the hammering to which the gallant Chinese have been subjecting him, the enemy, according to the same Chungking spokesman, has dropped gas bombs from aeroplanes. These gas attacks have inflicted heavy casualties upon the Chinese which accounts for the slowness in occupying Ichang. But this barbarity is not going to stop the Chinese who are continuing their progress north and east of Ichang and who are also encircling a number of other towns. The question, however, is whether those powerful countries, America and Britain, which claim both to be civilised and to be friends of China, would take note of this fact. Would the United States for instance, realise that, as a result of this supreme brutality by the Japanese, it owes an obligation to China immediately to break off the Washington talks with Japan? This is the least that America can do to stop further gas outrages by Japan. But this naturally is not all. The resort by the Japanese to gas bombs shows clearly that they have been very badly hammered, indeed. And London is right in attaching great importance to the turn of the tide in Central China. This turn, if quickly exploited, may prove almost decisive. But that needs quick assistance from America.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON (By Mail).

There are 8,338 churches, Catholic churches, synagogues and mosques in the U.S.S.R. Without counting the Armenian-Gregorian Church and the preachers of different sects, there are 58,442 ministers of religious worship. In 1940, the number of religious communities registered, each having 20 or more members, was 30,000. Believers freely practise their religious worship—baptize their children, marry, perform funeral ceremonies, celebrate religious festivals and fasts, attend church ceremonies, keep ikons in their homes, elect leaders of religious communities, and so on.

The Soviet Government provides buildings for religious purposes free of charge and exempt from taxes. The Soviet Government ensures that no one disturbs the rights of believers, offends their feelings or jeers at their belief. Soviet courts severely punish those who try in any way to infringe on the rights of believers. The clergy in the U.S.S.R. enjoys equal rights with all other Soviet citizens. The most important right of citizens of the U.S.S.R.—to elect and to be elected members of the supreme organs of the Soviet Government—is fully guaranteed to preachers, priests, mullahs, rabbis, etc. Children of religious ministers work in the different spheres of the country's economic and social life equally with other citizens, as engineers, technicians, writers, artists, etc. The Soviet Government has secured for each nationality the possibility to perform religious ceremonies in their mother tongue

★

In the U.S.S.R. the Orthodox Church is represented by two movements—the Old Church and the New Church. The former is headed by Metropolitan Sergey, Acting Patriarch; the latter by the First Hierarch Metropolitan Vitality. The Church Centres have their own buildings in Moscow, in which are housed their administrative offices. The supreme authority of these Churches consists of 28 Metropolitans and Bishops, the principal ones being the Metropolitan of Leningrad, Alexei Simansky; the Metropolitan of Kiev, Nicolai Yarushevich, and others. The Moscow Patriarchy (Old Church) extends its influence to some churches abroad, including the American Orthodox Churches. In the United States there is Benjamin Fedchenko, Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchy, who regularly reports to the Moscow religious centre.

The Church Centres are supported by the voluntary contributions of their Congregation and their own savings funds. According to the report of the Council of the Elokhovsky Cathedral in Moscow, where Metropolitan Sergey Stargorodsky holds his services the savings of this Cathedral exceed a sum of one million roubles.

In the U.S.S.R. there are:—

Churches	4,225
Monasteries	37
Priests	5,665
Deacons and Sacristans	3,100

In the total of acting churches there are in Yaroslavsky District, 316; Moscow District, 225; Ivanov District, 187.

There are numerous sects in the U.S.S.R., represented by different movements the principal ones being: Evangelical, Old Church and Adventist. All of these have their centres in Moscow. The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians is headed by the Pastors Arlev, Andreyev, Urstein and Karev. This sect comprises about 1,000 societies and groups. The All-Union Council of Adventists is headed by Pastor Gregoriev. The head of the Old Church is Archbishop Irinarkh Parfionov.

There are 1312 mosques in Russia.

There are 1.744 Churches and 2.309 in priests in Russia.

At the head of the Armenian-Gregorian Church is Archbishop Gevork Charekhchan, Assist. Catholics. Working with him is a council elected by the Armenian Gregorian Church Congress. The last election took place in April 1941; Charekhchan the Archbishop of the American Eparchies, Ovsipian (New York) and the Archbishop of Rumania, Zagrebian, and others were then elected to the Council. All the foreign Eparchies of the Armenian-Gregorian Church (Rumanian, Bulgarian, Greek, French, Egyptian, Syrian, Iranian-Indian, American and others) are subordinated to the Catholics of Achmiadzinsk, who is the head of all the believing Armenians.

On the territory of the U.S.S.R., there are nine acting Armenian-Gregorian Churches.

There are 1,011 Synagogues and 2,559 Rabbis.

In Moscow there are three synagogues, of which one is the Great Choral Synagogue, which has its own administration. Up to 1914, religious books under 1414 different titles were issued in the U.S.S.R. by the various religious bodies.

Goebbels v. Goering

Dr. Goebbels has once again proved himself to be the shrewdest Nazi leader. It is believed that he has regilded the tarnished glory by outwitting the Nazi leaders, including Reichminister for Economics, Funk, Dr. Schacht, Hermann Goering and others who believe in the possibilities of organising Europe on the basis of a single economic federation. Dr. Goebbels warned that in the event of establishment of economic federation these gentlemen were making possible the solidified front of workers in the Occupied Europe.

Discussion continued for several weeks in the columns of "Angriff", "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", and other newspapers. It is reported that Goebbels warned Joseph Winschuk, the financial Editor of the "Deutsche Allgemeine" for Funk that there was still room in the concentration camps of the Reich "for the neophytic revolutionaries." Dr. Schacht, the author of the original plan, proposed the establishment of economic organisations in which small and large concerns were to the united as a single unit such as steel, textiles, etc., all linked up to the Department of the Ministry of Economics in Berlin. Schacht further proposed that a single currency—presumably based on mark—also no trade barriers, no customs unions in Europe, similar to the glorified system of Irish Sinn Fein. Thus Europe was to be economically and financially under the control of Nazi System.

Funk and Goering considered the scheme as a minor detail of the Nazi scheme of things which are regarded as the means to a political end. They suggested a basic proposal to transfer all major industries from France and the Low Countries to the Danubian Balkan States, creating a huge armament factory in south eastern Europe where it was less vulnerable to R.A.F. attacks than in Western Europe. Further more the land in south eastern Europe was over-crowded, the soil was poor but wages were low, thus reducing the cost of industrialisation of the Balkans. It was also pointed out that the illiterate Balkan peasants were more easily controlled than the highly skilled trade unionised Westerners. The lack of skilled workers, engineers in the Balkans rendered it necessary to import from Germany making firmer the Nazi control of the Balkans. Darre, Reichsminister for Agriculture, supported Goering. He argued that the high quality of foodstuffs most essential to the self-sufficiency of a European plan was only procurable from the good soil and climate of Western Europe and the displaced trade unionists could be back on the land to grow food. The Nazi agricultural economists supported Darre. The General Staff was divided in support of the Goering plan, the majority of them argued that the plan lacks elasticity. They pointed out that strikes by workers engaged in basic raw material production would create a bottleneck. To this Hermann Goering replied that the army and the Gestapo were strong enough to enforce discipline.

To this Goebbels is reported to have remarked "What another front in addition to the Russian?" As Nazi bankers, industrialists, Funk, Darre, Goering Schacht, Nazi economists, agricultural economists and a few militarists supported the economic plan. Goebbels called in Himmler, and Ley. He succeeded in convincing them that Schacht and Goering were both wrong. Goebbels proved himself a masterimind of Nazi politics. He argued at length that any step leading to the unification of ranks and European masses would be against the Nazi interest. He pointed out that a single economic organisation would create basis for revolutionary upsurge against Nazism. He further reminded them that the success of Nazism since 1933 had always been dependent upon the elimination of oppositional elements, coversely keeping alive the occupied territories with conflict between town and country, by a class warfare between employers and employees and other disruptive social factors.

Goebbels carried the point by counterposing creation of puppet Governments throughout Europe as against the economic plan pending final victory.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Significant Majorities

Very little difficulty was anticipated by any one in connection with the passage of the supplementary Lease and Lend Appropriation Bill through the U. S. A. House of Representatives. Actually the House has accepted it by a majority of 328 to 67. But what must have come to many as a positive surprise is the fact that the Isolationist attempt to exclude Russia from the benefits of the measure was overwhelmingly defeated by 162 votes to 21. This is a smashing success and one may safely expect it to be repeated in the Senate. Moreover, since anti-Russian prejudice has been a strong plank in the Isolationist platform this demolishing success ought to exercise important influence on Isolationalist opposition to President Roosevelt's campaign against the Neutrality Act. So that, should the Bill to arm merchantmen pass Congress with a similar decisiveness, we may expect another to permit U. S. ships to travel to combat zones. And that is very important, at any rate for the Middle East and Russia.

Stimulating Textile Production

The meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held in Bombay on Friday, is understood to have decided to represent to Government that the deficiency in the supply of yarn and cotton piecegoods and the problem of rise in their prices could be met by expanding their output by allowing the mills to work for an extra hour. As increase in working hours affects the health and welfare of lakhs of workers, the question should in the first instance be considered by Labour organisations. It is, of course, understood that, in the event of their approving of the plan, workers are given a generous increase in wages, due regard being paid both to the severe strain imposed on them and the profits made through their abnormal labour. It will be grossly unfair to take advantage of the absence of most Labour leaders in jail.

Help Handspinning

It should also be noted that an increase in working hours is not the only or the best means of stimulating production. If it is not possible soon to construct more factories or to extend the existing ones, millions of handlooms and charkhas can be started working in towns and villages if only they are given the necessary aid by Government. And this may mean a lasting benefit to numerous poor workers who cannot migrate to city factories and for whom more factories cannot be provided even if they decide to migrate. Government will do well, in their own interests, as also of the people, to explore fully the possibilities of handspinning and hand-weaving in supplementing the products of mills.

Protect The Cultivator

Nor should the interests of cotton growers be neglected. Though the prices of textiles have considerably increased, there has been recently a fall in the prices of cotton, specially of the short staple. This means a loss to the cotton growers and is evidently due to the virtual stoppage of exports of cotton and its inadequate absorption by Indian mills. The Committee of the Federation is understood to have suggested that Government "should so adjust the standard specifications of the Supply Department as to bring into use larger quantity of short and fair staple cotton in the manufacture of those supplies." If Government help hand-spinning and hand-weaving it will also help the cultivators of cotton by ensuring to them a fair market nearer their fields. If necessary, Government should also consider the feasibility of fixing a minimum price for cotton.

Steel Frame Or Nepotism?

There seems to be something sinister in the recent tendency to dump Europeans in offices which can be filled far more efficiently by Indians. A European Civilian was recently foisted on Cochin as Dewan of the State. Another has since been imposed on Kolhapur. And now we hear that one Major W. F. Webb has been appointed Dewan of Cutch. What does this unnatural state of things mean? Any number of competent Indians were available for these posts, and naturally they would have been far more acceptable to the Rulers and the people of the States concerned. Evidently the wishes of the people were flouted and probably undue pressure has been brought to bear on the Rulers. Is it a case of racial nepotism or a deliberate policy to reinforce the steel frame in India at points where resistance can be easily overcome? The States' people should stoutly oppose the policy of Europeanisation, whatever may be the designs behind it.

B. B. R. A. Society

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter from Mr. S. R. Tikekar on the subject of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Tikekar has missed the point made by our correspondent and stressed by us. Barring the error regarding the entrance fee, which is regretted, we still think that our criticism of the administration of the Society is justified. We are quite aware of the nature and importance of the Society's library and that is why we said that Government and the public must help the society to save it. At the same, it needs to be pointed out that whatever may have been the state of things in the past, the public hears very little of the present activities of the Society. Hardly any papers are read or lectures given for the benefit of either scholars or the public, and if any research is done by the Society's members, the ever-decreasing size of its journal does not indicate it. Nor have we seen any mention of the help received from the society's library by its members or the users of the library in their independent research publications if any. On the other hand, if we compare the statistics of books taken out from the Society's library with those of other public libraries we find the nature of the books issued is not much different from what we see in other libraries. Nearly half the total number of books taken out by the Society's members last year were works of fiction and the Society's members per head read more than thrice the number of novels read by members of a public library like that of the Petit Institute. It is true that admission to the library is free to research students of the University. If they can be allowed free for any number of years, why is it not possible to allow the same facility to other 'bona fide' research students? Why should others, who may be willing to pay a smaller sum for the privilege of only reading in the library, declare themselves poor and beg some members to introduce them to the library?

BAJPAI BUNGLE MUST BE RIGHTED

SIDDIQI SAYS BIG RESPONSIBILITY LIES ON STANDING EMIGRATION COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

"The responsibility on the shoulders of the Standing Emigration Committee and, later on, on the Central Legislature is grave and serious. Any false step taken in the matter of the Burma and Ceylon Agreements may affect for decades the rights of Indians overseas in every part of the world."

Thus observes Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, M.L.A., President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in a statement on the Indo-Ceylon settlement.

HONEST APPREHENSION

"It will be idle to deny," says Mr. Siddiqi, "that the Indian public is apprehensive of the doings of the delegations led by Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, where the protection of the rights and status of Indian nationals is concerned. Hush-hush tactics adopted by him in the Indo-Burma disaster should not be allowed to be repeated in the Indo-Ceylon settlement. Before the Standing Emigration Committee was asked to pronounce judgment on the recent conclusions arrived at in Colombo, Indian public opinion and the opinion of Indians in Ceylon should have been made available to them. This has not been done and the joint tentative proposals for an agreement have been kept secret

ARE THESE THE TERMS?

If the reports that have appeared in a Madras paper are correct the proposed Agreement is a serious breach of confidence on the part of those who represented India at the conversations. People who are already in the island should in no case be debarred from qualifying themselves for the rights of Ceylon citizenship. The arrangement, as reported, shuts out Indians who entered Ceylon after 1938. The proposed Agreement is a further deterioration of the existing position of Indians in the island. Instead of removing the discriminating injustices of the Fisheries, the Land Development and the Village Communities Ordinances, the Indian delegation is reported to have agreed to a higher residential qualification and stricter tests of 'abiding interest in the country'."

END INHUMAN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Continuing Mr. Siddiqi says. "Ceylon was India only yesterday and Ceylon what it is to-day, is due almost entirely to Indian labour. If there can be vested interests of capital, it is equally true and essential to recognise the vested interests of labour. There will be occasion to discuss the recommendations of the Indian delegation when they are published but I feel certain that a reintroduction of the system of labour, whether we call it assisted or indentured, will be a crime against humanity and a perpetuation of this modern form of slavery. Those who work on the estates and sweat to bring them prosperity at the sacrifice of their health and in so many cases of life, must be assured a decent existence and their children the rights and privileges of ordinary citizens. Once an estate labourer always an estate labourer, even for generations, is an inhuman and intolerable state of affairs. It has been officially established that Indian labour does not supplant Ceylonese labour. The curve of immigration and emigration has in the past moved up or down in scientific proportion to the requirements of the island.

I understand that the Indian delegation has agreed even to the reactionary principles of the Immigration Ordinance of February, 1941, now before the Legislature of Ceylon. I cannot conceive of anything more derogatory to the honour and self-respect of India."—A.P.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

WARDHA, October 11.

The Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, passed through Wardha to-day 'en route' to Hyderabad.

"We, new members of the Council, have not yet met and so nothing can be said definitely about our future work but we hope to work for the country's good", said Sir Akbar in an interview.

—A. P. I.

* * *

We learn that the session of the National Democratic Union distinguished itself on the very first day by a sweeping denunciation of the policies and programmes of all the political parties in India.

Comrade Roy's Circus has thus completely vindicated itself.

* * *

On the launching of the "Punjab" one of the several warships being constructed in Australia for the Royal Indian Navy, Lord Gowrie described the vessel as a symbol of co-operation between Australia and India.

The "Punjab" is a corvette.

* * *

By the way, this symbol related to co-operation in the vital struggle for freedom."

But naturally Lord Gowrie didn't specify whose freedom. The matter has already been illuminatingly dealt with by Messrs. Churchill and Amery.

* * *

We are informed that Madame Menaka, India's "premier danseuse", gracefully walked on to the stage and garlanded, without any speech in the pure Kathak manner, Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, India's "premier danseuse", at the end of the Bharata Natya exposition the latter gave on Friday last.

We hope leaders of political schools of thought would follow the lead of those of artistic schools

* * *

Great importance, says a London report, is attached to recent Chinese victories.

The Chinese, however, are anxiously attaching great importance to the progress of U.S.A. Japanese talks with British approval.

* * *

Reuter reports from Ankara that Dr. Clodius presented further demands for chrome at the eleventh hour but that the Turks firmly rejected them.

But there is nothing surprising about it, is there?

* * *

It is announced that the R.A.F. is in action on the Murmansk front.

Good. Now let's hear more of something more on that front.

* * *

The Germans are using a new type of bombs viz., "anti-personnel bombs" against the defenders of Tobruk.

When the British will retaliate is, however, a great and momentous military secret.

* * *

Havana has declared her intention to abandon the policy of neutrality.

In favour, of course, of the U.S.A. policy of verbal belligerency.

* * *

He had plunged into marriage for the second time.

A few months had passed. Meeting an old friend, he was asked: "Has your present wife a more even temper than your first one had?"

"More even? I should say not. Even more", he replied with emphasis.

Bogey Of 'Indian Penetration' Exposed

Broome Commission's Stringent Remarks On South African Scaremongering

NO BREACH OF LAW IN OCCUPATION OF SITES

PRETORIA, October 12.

The report of the Broome Indian Penetration Commission, which was released to-day says that the extent of the penetration in the Transvaal since 1927 was "not alarming or even surprising" and in Natal "the position does not appear to be serious", if the total number of cases is considered in relation to the Indian population.

NO 'CRITICAL' SITUATION

"We have estimated the present Indian population in the Transvaal as 28,200 of which possibly one half or less reside on proclaimed land. They are a class almost entirely dependent on trade for livelihood. A trading class cannot subsist by trading only with its members.

In these circumstances the occupation of 246 trading sites and 93 residential sites in the predominantly European portions of the Transvaal since January 1, 1927, does not disclose a situation which can by any stretch of imagination be described as critical."

Recalling that the Murray Commission found no increase in the years 1932-39 in the number of Asiatic trading licences disproportionate to the total growth of population, the report says that if the comparison were to be extended to cover the years 1927-40 the present commissioners' conclusion on the evidence would be the same.

Referring to the lack of any careful objective thought among those who complained most loudly about penetration, the report says that one witness, a member of the Parliament, speaking on behalf of one of the principal political parties, said that the reason for penetration was the Government's failure to enforce past and existing statutory restrictions against Asiatics.

No Breach Of Law

The truth, however, is that occupation of trading and residential sites on unproclaimed land has taken place without any breach of the law and so could not have been prevented by the enforcement of any statutory restrictions.

"We unhesitatingly reject the view that there is among the Transvaal Indians any general desire to live among the Europeans. Where they have done so, the inducement has been the existence in European areas of either better trading opportunities or better living conditions.

Indians Not To Blame

Acquitting Indians of the charge that their entry has caused a European exodus, the report says that the European exodus preceded and so obviously was not caused by Indian entry.

Centralisation of trade in large centres as the result of improved means of communication reduced the opportunities of the local trader and what ceased to be attractive to the European trader remained attractive to the Indian with his fewer material needs and great concentration on business.

The Capetown Agreement of 1927 contributed towards penetration in the Transvaal by encouraging Indians to accept the western way of life, leading to the break up of the Indian family system and sons leaving home to set up for themselves.

"The main reason for penetration is nothing more than a normal desire among Indians to acquire wealth. All people irrespective of race or colour desire to improve their material position. The realisation of this fact will not cause the problem of Indian penetration to disappear but it may, by dispelling some of its present sinister atmosphere, contribute towards its solution."

Dealing with Natal, where statutory restrictions on acquisition of land by Indians exist only in the northern districts, the report says: "If Indian advance into European areas before January, 1927, is described as a flood, the subsequent advance is little more than a trickle—23 cases a year or if agricultural land is added 29.

In Durban the sites acquired and occupied totalled 150 and sites acquired but not occupied 362. The number of trading sites occupied by the Indians is negligible.

Giving reasons for Indian penetration into Natal the report says "The absence of other directions for investment has led Indians to invest their money in immovable property."—Reuter.

"Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was very kind of 'A Correspondent' to have been present at a recent lecture of the B. B. R. A. S. and kinder still to have expressed frankly what he felt about the Society.

Before expressing my views on the points raised by 'A Correspondent' let me put in slight corrections of no little importance.

Entrance Fee for new members is only Rs. 20 and not Rs. 50 as has been said. It would be correct to say that for a monthly fee of Rs. 5 a member is allowed to take out fifteen volumes at a time.

Now about popularising the Society and its valuable Library, I think 'A Correspondent' has not realised the true functions of such a Society. Surely the "vast majority of educated public" is not expected to do serious reading and research work. The Library caters more for the needs of scholars and research students than for the mere fiction-hunters. To serve the general reading public direct, is not and cannot be the object of such learned Society and Library. It serves the public in general by supplying rare, valuable, costly and important books for study, reference and research.—Yours, etc.,

SHRIPAD R. TIKEKAR.

SULTAN AHMED AT PATNA

PATNA, Oct. 11.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member Government of India, arrived here this morning from Simla.

After about a week's stay here, Sir Sultan leaves for Delhi on October 20th.—A. P.

BENARES EDITOR RELEASED

BENARES, Oct. 11.

Mr. Kamalavathi Tiwari, M.L.A (U. P.), Editor of the "Aj", was released this morning from the Mirzapur Jail on the completion of his term of one year's imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.—A. P.

AIR SCOUTS FOR INDIA

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The Provincial headquarters of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association are now seeking to recruit for a new branch of scouting in the Punjab, namely, Air Scouts, according to Squadron Leader H. W. Hogg, Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association.

The scheme is meant, primarily for collegians who are keen on Rovering and should be an adjunct to the Rover Scout Movement. The uniform will be light grey with an appropriate cap and badges, which will be issued when the necessary examinations are passed.

All who are interested are invited to correspond direct with the Provincial Headquarters of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association.—A. P.

S. I. Railway Union And War Efforts

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 11.

An assurance that the Railway Labour Union was ready to undertake its share of the war effort was given to the authorities by the President of the South Indian Railway Labour Union at the quarterly meeting of the Union at which Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, Agent and General Manager of the Railway, was present.

Mr. Reynolds speaking at the meeting stated that under present conditions, though railway earnings had increased, they could not correspondingly benefit, as the surplus profits were being heavily taxed for war purposes. A study of the financial position, he said, would remove the general impression on the part of the Union that considerable sums were being sent out of India every year and that the funds at the disposal of the railway administration were unlimited.—A. P.

HIGH-BLAST BOMBS FOR TOBRUK

"Impossible To Penetrate Defences With Tanks"

LONDON, October 11.

It is stated here that the enemy, finding it impossible to penetrate the Tobruk defences with tanks, is trying to bomb the positions with "anti-personnel bombs".

These are high-blast bombs, something of a land mine, specially designed to kill everyone within a certain radius and more effective against unprepared troops.

The enemy dropped 200 of these bombs on Wednesday in the Tobruk areas. But they caused very little damage because British troops had taken cover.

CAIRO:—Renewed liveliness in the Tobruk area is reported in the Middle East headquarter's communique which says "During the night of October 9/10, the enemy deployed an even larger number of tanks in the areas outside the perimeter defence of Tobruk. After putting up stout resistance, a small post manned by nine British other ranks was overpowered only two men managing to withdraw. Subsequently, enemy tanks were surprised and engaged by our own tanks at close range. After receiving many direct hits, the enemy tanks withdrew but owing to the darkness, prolonged pursuit by our forces was rendered impossible. Following this action the situation remained quiet throughout yesterday. In the frontier area there was increased activity both by our patrols and our artillery.

R.A.F. BOMBERS OVER N. FRANCE

LONDON: R. A. F. figthers carried out a number of patrols over northern France during today, says an Airministry communique. German troops and transport and other targets were attacked from a low level with cannon and machine-gun fire.

No British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

U. S. University Degree For Wilhelmina

LONDON, October 12.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was today made Doctor of Laws of Rutgers University, Branswick, United States. The ceremony was performed by radio. Queen Wilhelmina in a speech acknowledging the honour expressed the hope that the co-operation between the peoples of America and the Netherlands during these years "so decisive for humanity" might continue to grow stronger.—Reuter.

11 KILLED: 25 INJURED

Grocer's Shop Set On Fire

DACCA, Oct. 12.

Another stabbing incident occurred in the afternoon bringing the total casualties to eleven killed and 25 injured.

A grocer's shop was set on fire to-day which was, however, quickly extinguished by the members of the public and the police.

The present situation in the city was discussed at a meeting of Government officials and civic guards and their officers at North brook Hall, the District Magistrate, Mr. J. George presiding.

The meeting was addressed by the civic guard commandant, Rai Bahadur Keshab Chandra Banerjee, Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose and Mr. R. S. Stracey, I. C. S., who urged the need for united front to the common enemy now knocking at the door of India and to close all their differences.—A. P.

Another Dacca Trouble Victim

DACCA, Oct. 12.

A man, who was stabbed yesterday afternoon, expired in hospital late at night. There has been further incident in connection with the city's communal trouble till about midday to-day. Shops generally continue to remain closed. It has been raining here incessantly for the past four days —A. P.

HINDU SABHA EXECUTIVE'S DECISIONS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha concluded its two-day session this afternoon after passing resolutions on the Atlantic Charter, the communal situation in the country, the situation in Bengal and arrests of certain Hindu Sabha workers under the Defence of India Rules.

The Committee devoted a major portion of to-day's sitting to discussion of an internal dispute relating to a portion of the Hindu Sabha Bhuvan, New Delhi, and passed a resolution on the subject.

It is understood that some members sought to raise discussion on the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council and the National Defence Council and indicated their desire to move a resolution. There was a short discussion in the Committee on the desirability of considering these issues, but it was finally decided to avoid discussion and no resolution as such was brought before the Committee.—A. P.

SATYAMURTHI ON HIS TALKS WITH GANDHIJI

Reception At Dadar: Asks For Freedom To Carry On Propaganda For His Views

Mr. S. Satyamurti arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Wardha after interviewing Mahatma Gandhi to urge his view point regarding the resumption of office by the Congress Ministries as also regarding the future of the Satyagraha movement.

Mr. Satyamurti told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that his discussion with Gandhiji on the 10th and 11th instant were carried on in a very friendly spirit.

It is understood that on the question of the resumption of office by the Congress ministries as also on the future of the Satyagraha movement, Mr. Satyamurti and Gandhiji held divergent views. The conversations also touched the question of Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly attending the ensuing Delhi session. The matter, it is understood, has been left to the discretion of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

In this connection, Mr. Satyamurti has already had discussion with Babu Rajendra Prasad, and he intends to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Nasik before he leaves for Madras. For the present, it has been decided that Congress members of the Assembly should attend the Assembly session for one day to enable them to retain their seats.

WAITING FOR GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

Mr. Satyamurti, it is understood also discussed with Gandhiji the question of his future line of conduct in respect of the Satyagraha programme, and in respect of freedom to carry on propaganda for his views being accepted by the Congress. Mr. Satyamurthi told a representative of the "Chronicle" that he expected to hear from Gandhiji in a day or two on this matter.

On arrival, Mr. Satyamurti, who detrained at Dadar was accorded a reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the South Indian Association.

From Dadar Mr. Satyamurti motored to the residence of Mr. V. S. Iyer, his nephew at Bandra.

Later in the day, Mr. Satyamurti met and had long discussion with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

CITY ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Satyamurti has a long list of engagements in the city. Besides addressing public meetings, he intends to meet Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. C. B. Mehta and Mr. Manu Subedar. He will meet the city journalists at their club on Monday evening. He is likely to leave for Madras on 14th or 15th instant.

Mr. Satyamurthi.

MISHRA'S FAITH IN MAHATMA

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 11.

"I have at least as much faith in Mahatma Gandhiji's leadership as the British people have in Mr. Churchill's. I feel time is fast approaching when the only opponent left to Hitler will be the Mahatma and his philosophy of non-violence", said Pandit D. P. Mishra when interviewed after his release from Seoni jail.—A P

Sadiq Ali At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. Sadiq Ali, Office Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived here to-day from Kharagpur after ten days' tour of Orissa.

He will stay in Bengal for about a week visiting the different Congress constructive centres and meeting Congress workers. From Bengal he will proceed to Assam.—A. P.

BENGAL'S POPULATION

Muslim Majority Of 55 Per Cent

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The population of Bengal, including the States of Cooch Behar and Tipperah, as recorded in 1941 Census is approximately 61,460,000, while that of the British territory of the province alone (excluding Cooch Behar and Tipperah) is about 60,300,000.

This was revealed in a statement made by the Census Superintendent of Bengal, Mr. R. A Dutch, I.C.S., to Press representatives on Friday.

The Muslims in the British territory number about 33,000,000 showing an increase of approximately 20 per cent over the last census figures. The Hindus have recorded an increase of 22 per cent and their number is about 26,450,000. This total of the Hindus includes tribal Hindus, whose number approximately 1,392,000. The total of the tribes of all religions come up to 890,000 approximately.

It is recalled that the number of Hindus and Muslims in 1931 census in British territory stood at about 21,570,000 and 27,497,000 respectively.

The Census report is expected to be submitted to the Central Government during the course of the next week.—A. P.

U. P. GOVT. ANTI-BEGGARY MOVE

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

Public beggary will be outlawed in the United Provinces. Government has decided to enact a bill for this purpose. It appears in recent years the begging nuisance increased to an alarming degree specialy in the larger municipalities. The main effect of the present law is it makes no provision for detention of such beggars whether in a poor house or jail. The bill seeks to remove this defect. The bill imposes penalty of imprisonment which may extend one month or fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or both. It also provides for detention of beggars in poor houses. Rules will be made by the provincial governments as to when a court may direct detention of a person in a poor house. Rules also can be made regarding escape, rearrest and punishment of any person detained or admitted in poor house.

DUFF-COOPER KEEPS MUM

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

"I have nothing more to tell you than that I had been to Simla on a short visit to pay my respects to H. E. the Viceroy and I was happy to see him", said Mr. Duff-Cooper when interviewed on his arrival here from Simla accompanied by the Lady Diana Duff-Cooper.

He added: "I am now going on a shorter visit to Darjeeling to meet the Governor of Bengal, who is an old friend of mine. I wish I had more time to see India."

Asked about India's war efforts Mr. Duff-Cooper expressed his inability to make any comments as, he said: "I merely discussed affairs in general and had not the time to go into details."—A. P.

SATYAMURTI ENTERTAINED

Tea Party At South Indian School

Dr. S. S Krishnan and Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer entertained Mr S. Satyamurti to tea on Sunday afternoon at the premises of the South Indian Education Society's High School at Matunga. About a hundred persons were present.

Dr. Krishnan welcomed Mr. Satyamurti back to public life after a period of imprisonment. He also briefly traced the growth of the School which, after about seven years of struggle, had attained its present Stature.

Mr Satyamurti responded with a suitable speech and congratulated the South Indians in Bombay on having in their midst such an institution. He was proud of the fact that South Indians were not parochial in their attitudes and possessed a Cosmopolitan outlook, wherever they happened to be. He hoped that they in Bombay would, while holding the torch of their culture burning would win the confidence and goodwill of others. He wished the School all success.

Mr. K A Subramaniam thanked Mr. Satyamurti for giving to those present an opportunity to exchange views. He pointed out that South Indians in Bombay were largely poor-paid employees and unless rich men in the South made endowments to institutions like the School which has been built up through the untiring efforts of a few, they would have to continue a precarious existence. He hoped that Mr. Satyamurti would use his good offices in enlisting the support of their compatriots in the South to get rich endowments to the School.

SATYAMURTHI AT KHAR

Mr. S. Satyamurti spoke in Tamil at a public meeting at the Lakshmi Pavilion, Khar, on Sunday night. He referred to the significance of the present struggle that was being carried on under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He advised those present to constitute their mite by taking to the charkha and khaddar, by promoting cordial and brotherly relations with the sister communities and by removing untouchability. "Let it not be said by posterity that we sat and looked on while other struggled, starved and sacrificed in the cause of freedom. Am I asking too much when I ask you to spin and wear khaddar, he interrogated.

LADY KOBAYASHI IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Oct. 12.

Lady Kobayashi, the wife of the late Japanese Minister in Afghanistan who died at Kabul on Tuesday, arrived in Peshawar yesterday night from Bombay. She is expected to proceed to Kabul to fetch the remains of her husband.—A.P.

"National Democrats" Demand Emergency Cabinets

Bombay Conference Appoints Committee To Formulate New Constitution For India

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The open session of the National Democratic Union Conference was held this evening at Blavatsky Lodge. Mr. Muthia Mudaliar presided.

Delegates from Madras, Bihar, Bengal and other parts of India made speeches criticising the Congress and other political parties for not co-operating with the British Government in the war against Fascism and Nazism. Several resolutions were passed.

The first resolution referred to the future Indian Constitution, for the drafting of which a Sub-Committee was appointed. The resolution laid down the following principles as the basis of the New Constitution:—

(a) Democratisation of the legislative bodies, the sovereignty of the people exercised through the direct control of the executive.

(b) The component parts of Federal India to be composed of autonomous units built on cultural and linguistic homogeneity.

(c) Freedom of press, speech, association and worship.

(d) Equal citizenship rights and responsibilities for men and women.

(e) Proportional representation on public bodies for minorities.

(f) The land and its underground wealth to be State property.

(g) Promotion by the State of Co-operative agriculture through the supply of modern machinery and cheap credit.

(h) Banks and heavy industries to be subject to State Control.

(i) Employment and relief rights of every citizen.

(j) Free and compulsory education to everyone till the age of sixteen.

WANTED EMERGENCY MINISTRIES

The second resolution criticised the older political organisations for their negative policy which did not help India in the realisation of her political aspirations, and appealed to all progressive and democratic elements to give a correct lead to the Indian people.

The same resolution, while welcoming the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, asked for the inclusion of more popular men as in the present instance, some of the nominees were not chosen wisely.

The resolution further demanded the establishment of emergency ministries, to be composed of men of "avowedly anti-Fascist sympathies, whose attitude to the war has never been ambiguous." Though such ministries had to be composed of men from outside the present legislatures.

The following were the other resolutions.

INDUSTRIES AND WAR

"Having regard for the fact that immediately India's main contribution to war efforts will be in the form of military supplies, the National Democratic Union is of the opinion that smooth functioning of industries should be guaranteed by satisfying the legitimate demands of labours which were formulated in an appeal to the workers of India issued by a number of trade unionists of the country.

Another resolution stated:—

DEFENCE CORPS

"India still remains completely unprepared for the extremely dangerous possibilities of the situation. The anti-war propaganda of the Congress and other organisations has created a deplorable mentality in the bulk of the Indian people. There is an utter absence of self-confidence.

The people's war can be waged by a people's army. India also must have that instrument if she is to contribute her share to the fight against Fascism. Therefore the organisation of Volunteer Defence Corps has become an urgent necessity. Having regard for that necessity, it is resolved to hold throughout the country citizens' meetings which will initiate the formation of local Volunteer Defence Corps.

The essence of the initial training of the units of the would-be People's Militia will be political rallies, anti-Fascist demonstrations and lectures, to stir up popular enthusiasm with the object of combatting the slavish mentality and pro-Fascist sentiment created by anti-war propaganda.

It is further resolved that a delegation of the National Democratic Union will meet the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Civil Defence for discussing the plan."

Western Civilisation Is Crumbling

Satyamurti Pleads For Revival Of India's Hoary Rural Culture

"Cultural Heritage of India" was the subject of an interesting speech which Mr. S. Satyamurti delivered at a largely attended public meeting on the South Indian school grounds at Matunga on Sunday evening. The meeting was held under the auspices of the South Indian Association and Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided.

Mr. Satyamurti covered a wide field and traced the cultural grandeur of India from the periods of the Epics and Puranas. He illustrated his case with profuse Sanskrit quotations. The pivotal point of India Culture was truth, for to them there was no 'Dharma' higher than truth. But truth as symbolised in Harischandra did not appeal to him. He characterised it as something fantastic and could not be sustained by reason. It was like imposing on one an impossible contract. Truth to be truth should serve humanity and not do harm to it. He illustrated the point from incidents in the Ramayana and Mahabharat.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti then referred to the great movement of renaissance that Mahatma Gandhi had launched. Gandhiji had brought into the affairs of the world truth and non-violence as the guiding principles. If honestly imbibed, his method would bring peace into the world and goodwill among men. But succes for this method depended on the freedom of India; and it was the duty of all Indians to strive to achieve that goal. The speaker confessed that he was conservative in regard to certain modern, theories, and glorified the ideals of the ancients as the best preservative of the culture of India.

WESTERN CIVILISATION CRUMBLING

To explain his point he referred to modern diplomacy and Western civilization which had led to the present war. "That civilization is now crumbling and there is no future for it", he declared. India's culture was essentially rural, and the nation was making earnest efforts to revive the rural culture which alone could save them from calamities that had overtaken the world. Mr. Satyamurti was confident that the day was not far-off when India would come into her own. "The problem for us is to recapture our cultural heritage, he concluded. Mr. C. K. Narayanswami in thanking Mr. Satyamurti, said that there in Sevagram Mahatma Gandhi was making a new experiment which, if successful, would result in presenting to the world a new culture and a new civilization. It was the duty of every Indian to lend a helping hand to the Mahatma in the successful realisation of his objective.

The meeting then terminated.

BARODA BEATS MAHARASHTRA

Jadhav's 64,—Highest Score In Match

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Maharashtra team was defeated by Baroda in three days' cricket fixture this evening by 194 runs.

Baroda second innings was declared at 200 for eight, the top-scorer being M. M. Naidu with 42.

Maharashtra started disastrously in beginning. Deodhar tried to improve things and registered 100 in partnership with Jadhav. Jadhav remained unbeaten with a glorious 64 to his credit, being the highest scorer in the match.

Hazare again captured five Maharashtra wickets, C. S. Nayudu claiming 3 victims.

Hindus Enter Finals

KARACHI, Oct. 12.

The Hindus entered the finals of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament by defeating the Parsis by 70 runs.

Before the lunch interval Mobed (Captain) and N. S. Sidhwa raised the total to 125 when the former after making 27 was caught behind the wicket.

On resumption the Parsis continued their gallant fight but wickets, however, kept falling at measured intervals. Kabraji was the only player who unperturbed put up a gallant fight and scored 26. The Parsi innings closed for 209

City Press Raided

COPIES OF "KOM SEVAK" SEIZED

In the early hours of Sunday morning Inspector Navalkar of the Bombay C. I. D raided the Anand Printing Works at Vithalbhai Patel Road and seized 800 copies of the "Kom Sevak" a Gujrati weekly journal of Bombay.

It was stated that the above journal was being printed in the Anand Printing Works without the necessary declaration. The police seized all the copies of the journal which were ready for circulation, and hence there were no copies of the "Kom Sevak" for sale with the newspaper agents in the city on Sunday.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Here is a letter just received which makes sad reading and should be read with care by the visiting journalists from America. It reads: "It came as a revelation to me to learn from Gurdial Mallick of the Vaishwabharati that the late Tagore's reply to Miss Eleanor Rathbone's open letter had been censored before released to the press. Yet Miss Rathbone was able to boast that not a single Indian had been able to answer her effectively! Perhaps, you know about this censorship of Tagore's reply, perhaps, no, but I am passing the information to you for what it is worth.'

If the information comes to him from Gurdial Mallick it is authentic, because Mr. Mallick has been for the last twenty years closely associated with Tagore and is now a professor at the Viswabharathi. I understand Mr. Mallick is in Bombay at the moment. Gestapo agents have already reported that he is staying with Mr. M. C. Setalvad at Juhu. But what I would like to find out is whether the censors cut out anything from Tagore's reply. In any case it appears shocking that England can say anything it likes of us, but our reply in self-defence has to pass the censors! And the Englishman always prides himself on playing the game.

* * * *

Apropos censorship, Gestapo Agents tell me there were some cuts made in "Man Hunt" now being shown at the Regal. Some cuts appear obvious from the sharpness with which they have been made in the picture. But the censors have let some things pass which seem very, very bad censorship. To explain this, I have to tell you something of the story of the picture. It is about a man (whose brother is an English peer and a diplomat) who attempts to kill Hitler at Berchesgarden (somewhere in Germany, as the picture says). The attempt fails. The man, a Captain, is caught, tortured and pushed down a cliff. Somehow he survives, escapes, gets to England—and this is where my surprise begins—for he is hunted down by Hitler's agents in England. He meets a girl (Joan Bennett) who helps him but even she is tortured or killed by Hitler's agents in England. An English policeman conspires with the German agents! From which I wish to ask the Board of Censors the following questions:

(1) How do you pass scenes in a picture which show openly that Hitler's agents thrive in London and that even though an English diplomat and an English lawyer know of them, they dare not inform Scotland Yard or the police.

(2) How do you pass a scene in which an English policeman is shown helping German agents to capture a girl?

(3) Do German agents thrive like this in England?

(5) If a paper cannot publish a statement like: "German Agents are thriving in England," how do you allow the same thing to be said on the screen?

(6) Has censorship any meaning if such glaring oversights in censorship are committed?

Chicago Loudspeakers

The LEADER of LOUDSPEAKERS and the LOUDSPEAKER for LEADERS.

Control Of General Aniline And Film Corporation

WILMINGTON (Delaware), Oct. 12.

A representative of the Netherlands Government in exile indicated in Chancery Court here on Saturday that the Netherlands Government may be in a position to claim the control of the General Aniline and Film Corporation which is the principal American subsidiary of I. G Farbenindustrie, the big chemical concern. The indication was given at the hearing of a petition by a stockholder who seeks the election of new directors to replace those who do not favour the proposed sale of the company.—Reuter

SIMLA LETTER

SIR SIKANDAR'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Churchill Did Not Consult Viceroy?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA (By Mail).

A sudden burst of activity is to be seen in Simla—both political and official. The Punjab Premier, Sir Sikandar, emerged from his sick-bed on Monday last to make a "war" speech at the Ministerial banquet to the Governor. The very next evening he called journalists to his house to hand over a strong, though belated, protest against the Churchill statement. It is an open secret in Simla that this protest did not come as a surprise to Simla officials, for the Punjab Premier had taken care to show his statement to the Governor before he released it to the Press. The unfortunate position in which Sir Sikandar finds himself is that he has now to rehabilitate himself both with the Government and the public. Official circles did not take kindly to his conduct in Bombay in abruptly "resigning from the Defence Council to escape the disciplinary action threatened by Mr. Jinnah. The banquet speech of Sir Sikandar was intended to assure his official friends that, whatever he may have said or done in Bombay, his policy of wholehearted co-operation in the war effort remained unchanged.

The balance of political forces in the Punjab is not also at the moment very favourable to Sir Sikandar. The Sikh community stands unreconciled—the resignation from the Government of so staunch a follower as Sirdar Ujjal Singh followed by the defeat of the Unionist candidate in the recent Sikh by-election caused by the death of the Unionist Minister, Sir Sundersingh Majithia, is an interesting pointer. The policy of Sir Chhotu Ram, which is avowedly aimed against the urban classes, has antagonised large sections of the population and created new complications for the Ministry. In the Punjab Assembly circles it is being freely stated that if the Congress Party comes back to the legislature and joins its forces with other Opposition groups they can put up a good fight against the Sikandar Ministry and can even hope to defeat the Ministry. It is practically certain that if there is a general election to-day in the Punjab, Sir Sikandar will not be able to secure the same following as he has now. All these are factors which Sir Sikandar has to take into account in the interests of his own political future in the province. The strong statement which he has issued protesting against the Churchill statement has to be considered against this background. It is evidently his object on the one hand, to prevail upon the British Government not to make their position worse by making statements of this kind but try to retrieve the situation by making a fresh declaration, and on the other, set himself right with progressive sections in his own province who have been openly blaming him for his weakness and vacillation.

DELHI MEETING

There is really no truth in the report that Sir Sikandar is thinking of following the example of Mr. Fazlul Huq and resigning from the executive of the Muslim League. It is true that he may not be able to attend the coming Delhi meeting of the Working Committee, but there is really no occasion for him to resign from the executive. Though he has serious differences with Mr. Jinnah on many vital issues, his apprehension is evidently that if he breaks away from Mr. Jinnah, his position will become weaker in the province. From what one hears in Simla, the recent Sikandar Fazlul Huq meeting did not result in any definite conclusions as to their future course. Even Mr. Fazlul Huq does not appear to have made up his mind as to what he should do. Many of his League friends are pressing him to withdraw the allegations which he had made against Mr. Jinnah and try to preserve League unity. The Ministerial position in Bengal is peculiar and even those like the European group who have been helping to keep Mr. Fazlul Huq in office do not seem to relish the idea of a Fazlul Huq—Nationalist (including the Sarat Bose group) alliance in Bengal which is the only alternative if Mr. Fazlul Huq breaks away from his League colleagues. There is a possibility that some time before or at the time of the Delhi meeting Mr Jinnah and Mr. Fazlul Huq will meet and discuss the position with a view to coming to an understanding. No political significance is attached to the talk which Mr Fazlul Huq had with the Viceroy It was more or less formal visit which Mr. Fazlul Huq utilised to explain his position.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

It is complained in political talks here that Mr. Churchill did not consult the Viceroy before making the reference to India even Mr. Amery has not evidently been in the habit of consulting the Viceroy before making his statements on India. In the nature of things it is impossible for the Defence Council to make an greater impression on the public —or the Government—than the Defence Committee of the Central Legislature. Some members, however, seem to think that the opportunity which the meetings of the Council provide for bringing together certain leading Princes and public men (though not representative of popular parties) may pave the way for political collaboration It remains to be seen how far this expectation will be realised. The hurry with which these meetings are conducted and the members disperse, leaves little chance for outside conferences on broader questions of political policy. And it is already quite clear that the Princes representatives are in no mood to take up political questions connected with British India.

FUTURE OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Muslim League Executive Meeting

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

The meetings of the Working Committee and of the Council of the Muslim League will begin here on October 26. On the eve of the Central Assembly's Autumn Session and soon after the end of Ramzan Id. The Working Committee will meet in the morning on that date, while the Council will begin its session in the afternoon.

Whether the League Party should absent themselves temporarily or for the whole of the Assembly session and what attitude they should adopt if they attend are questions suggested by the proximity of the session for the consideration of the Working Committee. The Punjab Premier's demand for a fresh declaration following Mr. Churchill's statement is certain to be discussed.

Besides the resolutions adopted by the Working Committee at Bombay and at Delhi, the Council has before it fourteen other resolutions. Of these one urges the calling of a special session of the League "to consider the situation created in Islamic countries and in India and to express in unequivocal terms the definite policy of the Muslimans of India in this matter"; and another demands a Muslim member in charge of the Haj portfolio.—A. P.

Wave-length Changes In All-India Radio

NEW DELHI, October 11.

In order to improve reception conditions during the winter season certain changes will be made from October 16, 1941 in the wave-lengths used by All-India Radio short-wave transmitters. The shortwave transmitters at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, now operating in the 41 and 60 metre bands for the evening transmission, will change over to sixty and ninety metre bands, the time of wave-length change remaining the same as at present. As has already been announced, wavelength changes had to be adopted for Delhi 3rd and fourth transmission from the last week of September as a result of an unexpectedly rapid approach towards winter conditions. 25 and 31 metres are now in use for the morning transmission, and 19 and 31 metres for the midday transmission. For the evening transmission 25 and 31 metres are used for the first part of the transmission. A wave-length change is made between 6-30 and 6-40 p.m. (I.S.T.) and for the rest of the evening 31 and 49 metres are being used.—A. P.

Two Bills For Central Legislature

Employment Of Women In Mines And Weekly Holiday For Shop Workers

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

Text of two bills, which will come up before the Central Legislature for passage, has been published in the Gazette of India to-day.

One of the bills provide for the regulation of the employment of women in mines for a certain period before and after child-birth and also for the payment of maternity benefit to them. In the 'statement of objects and reasons,' appended to the Bill, it is explained that "many provinces have legislation providing for the payment of maternity benefits by employers to women workers employed in factories. This bill provides for the prohibition from employment in mines of women workers during the four weeks following the day on which she is delivered of a child and for a period upto four weeks before delivery.

WEEKLY HOLIDAYS FOR SHOP WORKERS

The second Bill provides for the grant of weekly holidays to persons employed in shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and theatres. The 'statement of objects and reasons' attached to the Bill says: "It was suggested at the first conference of Labour Ministers held in January, 1940, that the Central Government should consider the question of passing an enabling measure giving Provincial Governments power by notification to provide for the compulsory closing of shops and commercial establishments for a minimum period of one day in the week, leaving it to the Provincial Governments to provide an extra half holiday, if they consider it necessary. The present Bill has been drafted after consultation with Provincial Governments and further discussion at the second conference of Labour Ministers held in January, 1941. The Bill will not come into effect in any Province until the Government of that Province directs its application by notification, either to the whole province or any specified area within it. A further notification of the Provincial Government will be necessary to bring into application to provisions about an extra half holiday." The Bill provides for payment of wages for holidays declared under it. Certain classes of persons and establishments are excluded from its purview.—A.P.

JAPAN WON'T JUMP IN IN A HURRY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The great bulk of the Rumanian nation resented being dragged into the war, said H.E. L. Liang, former Chinese Minister in Rumania, who is now in Calcutta on his way to Chungking in an interview with the press

The Government, however, added His Excellency, and a small but very influential minority were in favour of the Axis Powers and so the country was practically forced into the war.

FAR EAST DANGER

He maintained that the situation in the Far East was undoubtedly still critical, but personally he did not think that the present Japanese Government would precipitate a crisis with Great Britain and the United States of America.

Referring to the German attack on Russian, His Excellency expressed the opinion that Russia with her vast territory, enormous resources and population of two hundred millions would be able to hold up the German attacks until all the Allied aid she required reached her. The general feeling, he added, in all free countries and in German occupied territories in Europe was that the Allies would eventually win the war, although the way might be long and difficult.

His Excellency accompanied by his wife, three children and personal staff of twelve members left Bucharest about a month ago and travelled by way of Turkey to India.—A.P.

"RICE—INDIA'S LARGEST SINGLE CROP"

Need For Standardisation Of Qualities

OCTOBER, 9.

"In recent years, rice has become the third most important food-grain in international commerce and ranks next to wheat and maize", states the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, in his Report on the marketing of Rice in India and Burma, just published

The chief importers of rice are the desely populated Asiatic countries which grow insufficient quantities of this food-grain, to feed their inhabitants. For instance although India and China account for practically two-thirds of the entire world production of rice, both import on a large scale to supplement their domestic supply During the last 10 years India has imported from 1,500,000 to over 2,500,000 tons of rice every year

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS

The three principal exporters of rice are Burma, Siam and Indo-China. Of these, Burma comes first with an average annual export amounting to some 3,000,000 tons equivalent to about 30 per cent of the total world trade About two-thirds of Burma's production of rice is shipped abroad and roughly half normally is received in India The importance of rice trade in economic life of Burma may be gauged from the fact that the value of Burma's rice exports constitutes some 20 per cent of the total value of her exports and the greater part of the population is directly concerned in the cultivation transport and milling of this cereal

INDIA'S LARGEST SINGLE CROP

In point of acreage production and total value rice is the largest single crop grown in India. The total area under this cereal is reported to be on an average, not less than 76,250,000 acres annually, i.e., about 18 per cent of the total cultivated area and about 36 per cent of the entire acreage under food-grains in this country. The crop is grown mostly in Bengal, Madras Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Assam. Of these Bengal ranks first with over 21,000,000 acres.

According to available statistics, the average total production of rice in India amounted to 29,000,000 tons annually between 1927-28 to 1936-37. This quantity reckoned on an average price of say Rs. 3-8-0 per maund would represent a value of Rs. 2,760,000,000. Of the total production, 88 per cent was produced in British India and the remaining 12 per cent in Indian States.

LARGE IMPORT TRADE

Although India is stated to be the second largest rice-producing country in the world, she has a large import trade in rice, and during the period 1935-36 to 1937-38 imported rice to the value of roughly Rs. 132,500,000 annually.

On an average, during the last 10 years ending 1936-7, Burma produced annually 4,850,000 tons of rice. About 17 per cent of the total production is retained by the grower in Burma for domestic use, seed etc., and the balance of 38 per cent constitutes the marketable surplus. During the period 1931-32 to 1938-39, the annual shipments of paddy and rice averaged over 160,000 tons and 2,930,000 tons respectively.

About 7,250,000 tons of rice are consumed in various cooked preparations in India, the great bulk being in the form of plain boiled rice. The "per capita" consumption of rice for the whole of India is about 181 lb. per annum, the highest rate being in Bengal with a "per capita" consumption of 344 lb.

Of Burma's annual average production of 4,750,000 tons (for the three years ending 1936-37) approximately some 1,85,000 tons is used for seed and 1,480,000 tons for internal consumption, the remaining 3,090,000 tons being available for exports. The "per capita" consumption of rice in Burma is above 231 lb.

NEED FOR STANDARDISATION

The Report stresses the need for the standardisation of the qualities of rice in the interest of the producer the trade and the consumer and describes it as one of the most urgent problems of rice marketing. With the object of bringing about some measure of uniformity in the undefined qualities of rice normally put on the market, measures have been taken under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act. 1937, to draw up standard grade specifications in respect of a number of commercial descriptions.

STORAGE OF PADDY RICE

There are different methods of storing paddy and rice in India. Wooden bins are frequently employed for keeping the grain especially in Assam, Bombay and the States of Kashmere, Mysore and Travancore. Home-made structures of straw and Bamboo splits are by far the most common. Receptacles made of mud or brick work are used in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore. Even ordinary pits are used by the cultivators in Orissa. Madras Presidency and some parts of Bihar. In markets, the common storage is the masonry godowns in which paddy is generally stored in bulk and rice in bags. A little over 1 per cent of the average production of the Indian rice crop valued at Rs. 30,200,000 is wasted every year through weevil infestation, dampness and vermin attac. In Burma, circular baskets and rectangular godowns made of plaited bamboo are used for storing paddy in the villages, while mill godowns and those of the larger stock-holders are usually of corrugated iron, but plaited bamboo often finds a place in them either for making compartments or for making flooring

LOSS TO RICE-GROWER

"Under present conditions, when the distribution of rice from assembling to the terminal markets or centres of consumption is mainly financed by wholesale merchants or commission agents, the Indian rice-grower is a loser to the extent of Rs 200,000,000 annually at a conservative estimate. Much of this vast sum could be returned to him by a proper system of financing and by a more direct participation in the marketing process by the grower himself, says the Report.

RICE PRODUCTS

The three principal rice products of commercial importance in India are parched rice ("Murmura"), beaten rice ("Chura") and parched paddy ("Kheel"). On an average approximately 1,500,000 tons of paddy equivalent to about 1,000,000 tons of rice and an additional 35,000 tons of parboiled rice are estimated to be converted into these products every year

Bengal is the largest producer of the parched products, altogether some 674,000 tons of rice or 8 per cent of the average crop of the province being used for this purpose. This quantity is considered to represent nearly 80 per cent of the total quantity of rice converted into parched products in India Next to Bengal, the industry is of importance in the United Provinces while ranking third are the provinces of Bihar and Orissa

In Burma, about 2,000 tons of rice and manufactured into "Hmon-Hinga," a vermicilli like preparation and a similar quantity is used for making various kinds of Burmese cakes

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Congress Has Lost Touch With Realities

SARKAR ON WHAT BRITAIN SHOULD DO

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

On the eve of taking charge of his office in the Viceroy's Executive Council, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar was met this evening by some Pressmen in Calcutta who discussed with him the present political situation and the reasons for his acceptance of office.

Mr. Sarkar said that the political situation in the country was never so lifeless or confused. The movement in the country had lost direction and vigour and it might now be said to be in a state of stalemate.

The British attitude, he remarked, was still unbending and oblivious of the shattering changes that had taken place the world over, specially after the fall of France. The surging tide of events could not be stopped by the invocation of the ancient formula. The monotonous insistence in London on perfect internal unity among all the different elements of national life preliminary to any constitutional advance was naturally rather irritating to Indian feelings, because they found that British statesmen, when speaking to other nations like the Americans adopted an altogether different tone and enunciated sentiments about independence and freedom which they did not seem to be willing to consider in the case of India. Unity was a precious asset, Mr. Sarkar admitted. But was it ever a prerequisite of freedom in any country? If so, South Africa could not have got her freedom forty years ago. Neither could freedom be given to the many European countries under Nazi occupation whose freedom England had solemnly pledged to restore. Was there perfect internal unity in Ireland? Was China so united that her freedom should be guaranteed by Britain and America, he asked.

FREEDOM LEADS TO UNITY.

Perfect internal unity thus, though not an essential prerequisite to political freedom, was no doubt necessary for the effective preservation of the freedom of a nation when this freedom was achieved. Mr. Sarkar considered that towards the achievement of this unity "freedom itself is a vital and deciding factor and history has taught us that freedom will lead to unity."

The achievement of this unity should thus properly be left to the Indians themselves, and Mr. Sarkar felt that it was the duty of England to help India in every way towards the attainment of this unity.

The international situation Mr. Sarkar continued, demanded that Britain should without delay declare her willingness to admit India as a full, free and equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. But he remarked that she might, of course, quite reasonably expect India to enter into some sort of an agreement by which her vital economic interests would be safeguarded. The mere insistence on her historic obligations would not do. Viewed from this angle the recent statements of British statesmen had rather aggravated the situation. The declaration that the Atlantic Charter did not apply to India was most disheartening and had made many distinguished and moderate Indian politicians doubt the genuineness of Britain's war aims, he believed.

On the other hand, said Mr. Sarkar, the policy and attitude of the Congress and the Muslim League did not appear to be based on a full appreciation of the grave situation that confronted the country. The League laid greater emphasis on the sharing of power and very little on the wresting of power. In its zeal for ideal correctness, the Congress programme had lost its vigour and fascination without drawing any response from England. Mr. Sarkar keenly felt that it had lost touch with the rude realities of the situation and there was neither an effective programme nor a vigorous struggle to reach the goal.

WHY HE ACCEPTED VICE-ROY'S OFFER.

It would be better if we realised that when one's house was on fire one should forget all grievances about rights or facilities and should combine to extinguish it."

The landscape was heavy and dark, he remarked. But it could not last. In spite of all these circumstances, Mr. Sarkar accepted the Viceroy's offer because he had not lost all hopes. His political back-ground and associations were quite well-known and he could not imagine that people like him had been invited to join the Executive Council without a definite purpose. He could not believe that they had been invited merely to run certain administrative departments of the Government of India. Quite a number of exceedingly able men were available to the Viceroy for that purpose. The step taken by His Excellency was certainly not a great political advance or a big political concession which could satisfy Indians but, on the other hand, it could not be said that it was entirely devoid of political significance. The consideration of these factors had naturally weighed with him a good deal in his acceptance of the Viceroy's offer. Even in these fateful times and, in spite of serious limitations, he felt in all humility that he might be of some service in his new position to bring India nearer to her goal. India's progress along the path of freedom was all too slow and none too sure. But the fervent hope that he might help in however small a degree, to make that path smooth and clear was the chief incentive that led Mr. Sarkar to accept the Viceroy's offer, he concluded.—A. P.

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CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Prof. Kale On Its Fundamental Principles

MADRAS, October 11.

Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona, who declared open the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference this afternoon, briefly referred to the fundamental principles of the co-operative movement and said the success of the movement depended largely on proper leadership, a feeling of solidarity and sense of individual responsibility. He emphasised the need for goodwill and understanding between officials and non-officials in the field of co-operation so that they could work together harmoniously for the common good of the people.

He also stressed the need for research and expert examination of the development of the movement and said: "It is generally admitted that our movement has touched only a small portion of the large population which stands in need of its benefits. But a little reflection will show that to undertake a drive for the expansion of the movement over the countryside would be to repeat the mistake committed in the past of aiming at quantity and big results regardless of the quality.

Prof. Kale added: "Unless satisfactory provision has been made for propaganda, education, training and supervision it is worse than useless to think of multiplying primary societies."

About 400 delegates from all over the Presidency attended the Conference which will resume its sitting tomorrow afternoon to discuss resolutions.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

With its aim "each for all, all for each," the co-operative movement is an expression of the highest democratic ideal in the realm of economic activity, observed Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, professor of Economics, Annamalai University, presiding over the 24th Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference held here today.

In attempting to secure economic betterment, he said, the co-operative organisation sought simultaneously to secure the moral uplift of its members and while it sought to extend material benefits it proposed to injure none. The good that it conferred upon its constituents were based upon the high ideals of common service, not upon the capitalistic idea of exclusive profit.

In Madras, he said, the co-operative movement had gained such ground during a comparatively short period that today there were 14,466 societies with a working capital of more than twenty-four crores of rupees. Referring to official control of the co-operative movement, Dr. Naidu said that, under the conditions of social existence obtaining in this land, there was an urgent need to ensure the harmony of official and non-official agencies and properly to co-relate their work in order that the best interests of our society might be served.

The haphazard growth of the earlier societies, he said, had revealed fundamental defects in their structure and stressed the need not only for the linking of all co-operative effort but for a proper co-ordination of the movement itself with agriculture, trade and industry.

Concluding he appealed to the leaders of the movement to spread the cause of true co-operation so that the people might get to know the advantages of association for their own common good.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay: Oct. 11.

411 bdls cycle rims, 2233 boxes tin plates, 247 bdls M S moulding sections, 158 trs asbestos jointing sheets, 339 dms paints, 1446 pcs San earthenware, 299 D/bags broken tiles, 1805 cts tiles 568 pkgs machinery and parts, 30 c/s batteries, 269 c/s earthenware, 73 cases stout, 33 c/s shuttles, 104 c/s bobbins, 145 c/s picking bands, 69 c/s healds and reeds, 28 dms rubber rings, 1539 dms dyestuffs, 50 cases transparent cellulose wrappings, 32 c/s iron screws, 39 bls floor covering, 31 c/s cycle parts, 18926 bls cotton raw, 136 bags drones, 284 bags grdnut seeds 80 bdls old gunnies, 79 nos empty cylinders, 125 bags cut nails, 125 D/bags steel nail, 207 pkgs sewing machines and parts thereof, 151 bls cycle tyres and tubes, 182 single tyres, 440 c/s safety fuse, 36 cts fire bricks, 61 pcs firecIay ware, 35 c/s cigarettes and tobacco, 314 bags rose nails, 210 pcs steel tubes, 620 bdls pitch, 433 dms bichromate of soda crystals, 114 cases crochet and embd ctn in balls and planks, 43 cases crocket cotton on caps and cones, 336 cases sewing ctn thread on reels, 98 pkgs E'ware closets, 30 pcs closets spanks, 76 tin jute head cord, 261 cases sheet glass, 93 cases wine, 219 pkgs accumulators, 50 H/hds ale, 3011 cases beer, 3990 c/s whisky, 69 pkgs sanitary appliances, 48 sit packed C I cooking ranges.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Oct. 11.

24 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 200 bags Nux Vomica seeds D Abraham and Sons; 500 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 250 cases shelled almonds L Shamji; 57 bags gingelly seeds Grandhi Bros; 10 cases cardamom seeds Grandhi Bros; 79 bls raw wool Vasanji and Co; 60 bags beerig seed S D Dharsi; 1500 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 18 c/s bristles D Abraham and Sons 20 bls D/s goat skins (raw) D Abraham and Sons; 532 bags sesame seeds D Abraham and Sons; 500 bags cumin seeds D Abraham and Sons; 100 bags fennel seed D Abraham and Sons; 243 bags roots (drugs unmfd) D Abraham and Sons; 133 bags poppy seeds D Abraham and Sons; 50 bls raw wool L Shamji; 175 bls cotton pcegoods Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 16 bls cotton pcegoods Jayant Trdg Co; 47 bls cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 22 bls cotton pcegoods Hariram Khairam; 46 bls grey cotton yarn Jeena and Co; 99 bls cotton pcegoods Ralli Bros Ltd; 125 bls cotton pcegoods M H Zakkai; 95 bls cotton pce goods G N Musry; 75 bls cotton grey yarn G N Musry; 47 bls cotton grey yarn Abdullah El Ejel; 30 bls cotton yarn G Ab Yaffi; 1500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 150 bls cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 200 bags gum Hepani Bros; 232 cases chutney in bottles E Spinner and Co; 20 c/s gum V Nandlal and Co; 151 bls cotton G M twist R E Ani; 15 cases cotton pcegoods S A Bassam; 380 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 69 bls cotton pcegoods J A Abdulezeer; 150 bls cotton yarn M H Zakkai; 40 bls cotton yarn Naraindas Kubchand; 100 dms castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co; 1000 bls raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

Why Congress Ministries Resigned

Kripalani's Reply To Jayakar

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 10.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, replied to the critics of the present Congress policy, and programme, addressing a mammoth meeting held here last night, under the auspices of the city Congress Committee.

Referring to Mr. M. R. Jayakar's recent speeches, Acharya Kripalani remarked that it appeared, as if Mr. Jayakar was feeling more anxious and worried about the success or failure of the Satyagraha than Congressmen themselves, who initiated the struggle, and were conducting it. Mr. Jayakar doubted the wisdom of the Congress in having withdrawn its Ministries; the Congress accepted offices only with a view to be able to serve the Nation according to its policy, principles and programme, and not for the sake of "enjoying" power. They remained in office as along as they could do so, without sacrificing their policy in any way, and so long as they could carry out their policy and programme without let or hindrance from the Government. Mr. Kripalani reminded that the Congress accepted office only after having been assured that there would be no interference from the Governors, so long as the Ministries worked within the four corners of the Government of India Act, 1935. After the outbreak of the war, however, Congressmen realised that they would not be able to carry out their war policy, inasmuch as the Provincial Ministers would be required to prosecute war efforts, irrespective of the attitude of the Congress towards the war. Had they decided to continue in office, in spite of this realisation, they would not have been able to hold office for more than a week. Referring to the gestures made by the Congress repeatedly, Mr. Kripalani pointed out that the British Government could not appreciate the value and importance of moral support, but attached more importance to contributions in men, money, and munitions. The moral sympathy and support offered by Mahatmaji immediately on the outbreak of the war on behalf of the Congress, was rejected by them. The Congress then went to the extent of relieving Gandhiji of its leadership and offered actively to co-operate with the prosecution of war effort, if a National Government was brought into being at the centre. But the British Government did not condescend to respond even to the offer of active and whole-hearted co-operation. The Congress would have exposed itself to the charge of having betrayed the cause it had been espousing all these years, had it decided to acquiesce, instead of coming forth baldly to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the Nation, being the only organisation fighting for India's independence. Mr. Kripalani asserted that they were perfectly satisfied that the movement had been progressing exactly "according to plan", and had attained the measure of success they desired. They were not in the least dissatisfied with its progress or results. Under these circumstances, Mr. Kripalani failed to understand why those who were not interested either in the initiation or presecution of Satyagraha as Mr. Jayakar, should feel anxious over it.

Referring to Mr. M. S. Aney's utterances, Mr. Kripalani stated that the expansion of the Executive Council was an attempt to hoodwink the world in general and America in particular, creating a facade of central executive with posts adorned by "representative" Indians, without parting with power. The Congress would have nothing to do with such toys. Mr. Aney quoted the Lokamanya is support of his acceptance of post in the expanded Executive Council, stating that Tilak taught the Nation to accept whatever was offered, and work for securing more. Mr. Kripalani asserted that Lok. Tilak advised them to accept only those measures offered by Government that contained real power. He asked whether the Lokamanya advised them to ask for more, when what had been offered to them be a stone. In conclusion Mr. Kripalani exhorted the public to support the Congress wholeheartedly.

London Money Market

(Special Cable)

LONDON, October 11.

In the money market, generally easy conditions were maintained in the past week with short money in abundant supply down to three-quarters for markets for small requirements and bill buying was also on a small scale.

Treasury Bill applications totalled 161 million sterling and full 75 million were allotted at an average rate of one pound 0.37 pence per cent, market receiving 32 per cent of its applications, which is slightly disappointing. Wall Street opened dullest.—Reuter.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, October 11

Wheat January	0	7	3
Wheat May	0	13	0
Linseed May	1	1	6
Groundnut February	5	0	0
Castorseed May	6	0	0
Cottonseed January	1	14	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	0	1	0
Gold 1st settlement	3	5	3
Gold 2nd settlement	3	6	6

SHORT COVERING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Fears Of Delay In Crop Movement

SMALL HEDGING AND REALISING

Bombay, October 11

On Friday, the New York cotton market was steady on local and trade buying and short covering. There was renewed Mill demand, New Orleans buying and covering strengthening spot basis on fears of delay in crop movement owing to recent rains and scarcity of contracts.

Prices subsequently reached partially on profit-taking, hedging and tappering off of demand but closed steady.

Chicago grains after being easier on carryover of yesterday's selling movement, prices steadied on replacement buying and hedge lifting by Mills against sizeable flour business.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with December 16.81 and declined to 16.80 which was the lowest level. There was general buying and prices advanced to 16.98 which was the highest level. There was realising and the market closed at a net rise of 19 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 17.54c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady with improved buying and closed at a net rise of 11 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices gained 15 points at 16.49c per lb.

American cotton markets were steady yesterday but in view of crop movement, the improvement is not likely to be carried much further. Buyers are cautious.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state: Favourable crop condition in India indicating a yield as good as last season, viz 60 lacs bales and apathetic demand in spot demoralising the holding capacity. Moreover, it is indicated that imports of foreign growths, such as Egyptians and Africans this season, according to one report being suggested as 6 lacs bales. The apparent manipulation in December/January Oomra is viewed pessimistically in consequence of large unmarketable supply. The situation in Russia with a threat on Moscow seems to be extremely grave and perhaps its undesirable repercussions in the Far East may not outwit the World. We have often pointed out that it is not the level of price but the surrounding circumstances and competitive demand which should guide the price trend. It seems that the price control conference on Yarn and Textile on the 16th instant will be no doubt cause some reduction in prices. The one way market in local shares may witness a stempede in reducing topheavy long accounts.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (11-08 a.m.)	16.98+20
New York December lowest 10 a.m.)	16.80+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market advanced on trade and local buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 11.

October	16.67
December	16.85
January	16.88
March	17.11
Middling Spot	17.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 11.

October	16.72
December	16.91
January	16.95
March	17.20
Middling Spot	16.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC

New York, Oct. 11.

Day's receipts at all U. S Ports	Bales. 16,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 11

T T London on:

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 11

Bengal Fine	129-32
Berar	143-48
C. P. 1	188-91
C. P. 2	158-53
Khandesh	208-18
Muglai	121-28
Broach	178-83
Broach Low	143-50

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18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 1
The MINIATURE "A-2"
15-Jewel movement
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 107
The MINIATURE "M"
15-Jewel movement
18-ct. Solid Gold ... ... Rs. 130

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Regd. No. B 1065

Monday, October 13, 1941

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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General Mobilisation In Bulgaria

20 Divisions Under Colours To Be Thrown Into Russian Offensive?

ANKARA, October 12.

Reports from the Turkish frontier so far unconfirmed—state that there is general mobilisation in Bulgaria where church-bells are ringing and proclamations are being read in streets.

Turkish circles have no knowledge of such a development, but are of the opinion that Hitler will use the Bulgars to hold reserve positions on the Russian front, or more probably to keep order in occupied countries, especially Yugoslavia.

20 Divisions Under Colours

This is yet another indication that Hitler is throwing everything available into the Russian offensive. The mobilisation of the Bulgars would mean that there would be about 20 divisions under colours. Before the Balkan campaign, the Bulgars had only a small armoured unit with old Czech and German tanks, but now they have one armoured division and it appears that the Germans have left plenty of tanks in Bulgaria which, though nominally handed over to the Bulgars, could, if organised on German lines, be rapidly taken over by the Germans, if necessary.

More German soldiers have arrived in Bulgaria, but most of them are over 40 or greyhaired.

Activity at Varna and Burgas is still intense. The people are opposed to war against Russia but Government spokesmen are busy trying to instil the idea that Greater Bulgaria is threatened and it is therefore their duty to defend newly acquired soil against enemies.

ITALIAN GARRISON'S FEARS.

Refugees from Samos report that the Italian garrison there, numbering from ten to fifteen thousand, are terrified lest they be used as the spearhead of the attack against Turkey. Nervousness which was at its highest during the Clodius' talks has since quietened down somewhat.—Reuter.

NO CHROME FOR GERMANY

ANKARA, Oct. 11.

The Germans had presented the Turks with further demands for chrome at the eleventh hour, but these were firmly rejected, it is learned in Ankara.

Axis circles now openly admit that Dr. Clodius, head of the German delegation at the conference, once threatened to break off negotiations. It is learned in business quarters that he went further and said he could not guarantee how serious a view Berlin might take of such a rupture.

Following the signature of the pact the Clodus mission has left Ankara.—Reuter.

SOKOL DISSOLVED

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Sokol, the well-kown Czechoslovak patriotic organisation has been dissolved throughout Bohemia and Moravia by an order issued to-day by the German Acting Protector Herr Heydrich.

This statement is made by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau which adds that Herr Heydrich has ordered the confiscation of all Sokol's property in favour of the Reich.—Reuter.

MADRAS MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Bus Workers Strike Developments

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

As a sequel to the city bus workers strike, the general council of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress at a special meeting last night decided that a deputation of the M. P. T. U. C. should wait on H. E. the Governor and adviser in charge of Labour before the 15th instant and finally discuss matters with Government before deciding to call for a general strike.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD WAGES DISPUTE

AHMEDABAD, October 11.

At the initiative of the Millowners' Association, Mr. Bakhale, Chief Conciliator, Bombay, has decided to conduct the conciliation proceedings over the wages dispute under the Bombay Industrial Disputes' Act between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association. The first hearing has been fixed at Bombay on 15th October.—A. P.

Hydari Back In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) October 12.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Information Member, Government of India, arrived here this morning from Simla and was received at the Secunderabad station by Sir Akheeljung, Vice-President of the Nizam's Executive Council, the Secretaries of the Finance, Political and Constitutional Departments, the Director of Information, and a large number of friends and relatives.

Sir Akbar will stay here for four or five days.—A. P.

When A.-I. Postal & R.M.S. Conference Meets

AGRA, Oct. 12.

The Eighteenth Session of All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference will be held at Agra on November 9 and 13.

A Reception Committee and subcommittees have been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramchandra Gupta, M.L.C., Agra.

Revision of scales and conditions of service of new entrants, provision for sons and dependents of postal employees and sanction of war allowance are the main issues for the conference.

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra, M.L.A. (Central), has been declared president-elect.—A. P.

MASSACRES IN SERBIA

Over Three Lakhs Of Men, Women & Children Killed By Terrorists

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The number of men, women and children massacred in Serbia is estimated to be between 330,000 and 340,000 according to a message received in London from Istanbul by the Independent French agency.

These figures are given by an observer who has just arrived in Istanbul from Yugoslavia

The highest religious authority of the country, the Holy Synod at Belgrade, has handed to the German military command a memorandum on the atrocities committed against Serbians by 'ustachis' (terrorists) headed by M. Pavelitch now the Croat leader.

A list attached to the memorandum gives the names of 180.000 persons killed on Croatian territory, particularly in Bosnia.—Reuter.

Mahasabha's Protest To Bihar Govt.

Executive Demands Withdrawal Of Ban On Bhagalpur Session

NEW DELHI, October 11.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which met here this afternoon under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar after nearly two hours' discussion passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the action of the Government of Bihar in imposing a ban on the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha announced to be held at Bhagalpur during the ensuing Christmas vacation.

The Committee urged the Bihar Government to reconsider and withdraw the ban, so as to enable the Mahasabha to exercise its legitimate rights of free association undisturbed.—A. P.

On Greenland Coast

Nazi Radio Station Discovered & 'Disposed Of'

Norwegian Steamer Taken Into Custody, Says U. S. Navy Dept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The Navy Department has announced that a Nazi Radio station has been discovered and "disposed of" on the Greenland Coast and a small Norwegian steamer "en route" to Greenland has been taken into custody.

The Navy Department said that the station was manned "by an agent of the German Gestapo and two other Norwegians" who had been disembarked from the Norwegian vessel. The vessel described as a ship of about 60 tons is being brought to the United States for further examination. The expedition, the Navy Department said, went to Greenland under the auspices of the Nazi authorities in Norway to establish a station from where were to be sent weather reports and other information to the German authorities. It is said that the seizure of the station occurred last month.

The Navy Department announcement says: "While on its regular patrol in Greenland waters during September, a United States navy vessel encountered a small Norwegian steamer of about 60 tons.

Examination of the personnel aboard revealed that the vessel and its company of about 20 had been despatched to Greenland under the auspices of the Nazi authorities in Norway to establish a Radio station from where were to be sent to the German authorities weather reports and other information. Among the personnel was an agent of the German Gestapo. A search of Greenland coast brought to light a Radio station manned by the agent and two other Norwegians all of whom had been disembarked from a Norwegian vessel. The Radio equipment and supplies established ashore by this German sponsored expedition have been disposed of and the personnel evacuated from Greenland and the vessel and her personnel now being brought to the United States port for further examination.—Reuter.

Liberty Of Conscience And Social Responsibility

WASHINGTON, October 11.

President Roosevelt in a statement on the occasion of the Columbus Day, which falls on Monday declared, American Governments have advanced to a solidarity and unity of purpose never before known on the American Continent on so wide scale and with such unanimity of consent. He said, the nations of America could be a "powerful force in the interest of stability, peace and freedom," adding "these American nations are firmly resolved to preserve and defend the principles and institutions of representative Government, liberty of conscience and social responsibility."—Reuter.

"Board Of Economic Operations" For U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

The formation of a new "board of economic operations" to direct State Department Economic Defence functions is announced by the State Department.

It will be headed by Mr. Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State. The State Department has also established a Caribbean Office designed to encourage and strengthen economic cooperation between the United States and its possessions and the Carribbean bases and other countries in this area.—Reuter.

HAVANA TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY POLICY

Will Stand By U. S. & Democratic Powers

HAVANA ((Cuba) Oct. 11.

Cuba will immediately abandon her strict neutrality policy and is whole-heartedly with the United States and the Democratic powers.

This statement was made by the President Col. Batista this morning after an important meeting of the Cabinet and political leaders of the House and Senate. He said that abandonment of neutrality was due to the threat and dangers that might arise from an extension of the conflict.—Reuter.

U-BOAT SUNK IN ATLANTIC

Br. Naval Gunners In Norwegian Steamer Open Fire

LONDON, October 12.

Reuter's special correspondent at Reykjavik in Iceland writes:—A torpedoed Norwegian steamer has limped into port with the thrilling story of a duel with a U-Boat in the Atlantic.

The Nazi Commander evidently intending to finish off the steamer by shell fire surfaced three miles astern.

British naval gunners abroad the steamer immediately opened fire. The first shot went over but after the second, the submarine disappeared amid dense column of smoke. One of the gunners told me that he was confident that the U-Boat had been sunk.

"This is the first time, I have been in action," the gunner added. "We fired three shots altogether, but I did not see what happened to the third because of the smoke."

The only casualty abroad the steamer was one broken finger.—Reuter.

Croats' Exodus To Service

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At Karlovatz, it is declared that 700 Serbians were shut up in cattle trucks for 8 days without food or drink and were not allowed to leave the trucks at all. When the trucks were opened hundreds of dead bodies were found.

At Banjaluka where 12.000 Serbians lived not one is left.

Continued massacres in Croatia had led to exodous to Serbia where there are now half a million refugees, some from Croatia and others from Hungary and Bulgaria, all completely without resources. Others who have escaped into the mountains are carrying on a kind of guerilla warfare blowing up bridges and harassing German troops and burning in town halls and lists of grain drawn up by farmers on the orders of the German authorities. Not a single narrow gauge rallay is now running.—Reuter.

Chinese Press Appeal To U. S. To Rush Increased Aid

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.

Talk of another impending crisis in the Far East as the result of the situation in Russia and the recent Japanese military defeats in China is receiving great space in the local pro-Chungking Chinese press.

The belief that the Japanese "frustrated in their campaign in China", will launch an attack "in another direction" is expressed by the "Cheng Yien Pao", one of the leading pro-Chungking dailies here. In view of the setback in Central China, it says the Japanese army must do something shortly to recover its lost prestige.

Virtually, all Chinese newspapers to-day urge the United States to rush increased aid to China.—Reuter.

Enemy Works Havoc In Mock Raids On Sialkot

PARACHUTISTS, QUISLINGS AND DIVE-BOMBERS IN ACTION

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 12.

The sixth day of the North-west India air exercise was confined to testing the defences of two river bridges and oil installation. Enemy aircraft dropped a company of parachutists to the west of the first bridge who launched a concerted attack in order to draw the defences around it. Meanwhile hostile gliders landed on both sides of the Railway line and deplaned about two hundred troops and specialists, who in conjunction with paratroops which had already descended, attempted to destroy the bridge.

QUISLINGS IN ACTION

Hostile planes towing the gliders supported by two hundred infantry and two sections of specialists, attacked the second bridge. A small detachment of specialists in rubber boats, having floated down the river, joined the other enemy elements, cut the telegraph line on either end of the bridge and assaulted it from east to west. Maximum damage was then done to the bridge.

A party of paratroops assisted and guided by Fifth Columnists attacked oil installation and after overcoming the defences did considerable damage to the plant.

MOCK RAIDS ON SIALKOT

Sialkot City was yesterday subjected to an intense mock daylight raid, which resulted in considerable damage to the city and great loss of life and which threw its public utility services into confusion.

The raiders swooped above the northern part of the city and soon fires were started at many places. The A.R.P. office was flooded with calls for the various services—fire brigades, First-Aid-Parties, Demolition Squads, etc. Fire engines dashed to the spots where incendiary bombs had burst and put out the fires, one after another. They had their difficulties, for at places the hydrants were far from the scene of the occurrence. The First-Aid Parties had their hands full and soon stretchers were carrying injured to the First-Aid Posts. The intensity of the raid, however, was too great for prompt aid to be given to all injured, some of whom lay where they had fallen for more than 20 minutes.

LOW-LEVEL DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS

After causing widespread destruction, enemy planes disappeared to the North-west, 15 minutes later they reappeared and roof-spotters soon picked them approaching the city. They made low-level dive-bombing attacks, picking out for particular attention the water supply plant. Loud explosions followed, the dropping of high explosive bombs on the target and resulted in the water supply of the city being completely destroyed and causing the fire brigades to lose their main supply of water and to depend on the very scanty arrangements existing in the way of mobile watertanks.

This second raid caused intense panic in the city followed as it was by looting of the wrecked shops. The City Magistrate put a call for aid through to the Military Commander, who promised to send troops to restore order as soon as possible. After some delay troops dashed in lorries to the town to put an end to the disorder, which they succeeded in doing with the aid of the local police.

POWER HOUSE BLOWN UP

The enemy, however, had not finished with Sialkot, for, after a short interval the noise of their planes was again heard. Their approch created consternation, but this time there was no bombing. Instead, troop-carrying planes wheeled over the golf course in the centre of the Cantonment area and in quick succession they dropped their load of paratroops. These quickly reassembled and advanced to attack their objective, the power house. They were met with rapid fire from defending troops, but their dash carried them over the defences and after a sharp contest they overpowered the defenders.

They were followed by a section of sappers and miners who got inside the power house and laid explosion charges which blew up the power house. The Officer Commanding the paratroops satisfied that the damage caused was such as would take months to repair, the plant being a total wreck, ordered a quick retreat.

The enemy immediately made for the aerodrome to the west of the Cantonment. On their way they commandeered all conveyances they met on the road and before any opposition from local troops could be organised, they reached their objective and took possession of the aerodrome. All this time the planes that had brought them had been flying around in circles and on receiving a signal from the ground they landed.

Soon after the enemy planes flew away.—A.P.

Making Britain An Arsenal

Churchill's Message To International Youth Rally

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Churchill in a message to 10,000 people representing 20 nations who attended the International Youth Rally to-day says: "In earlier times, wars were won by the fighting spirit of a nation's young men in the face of the enemy. The peace of youth is still in the forefront of battle but now men and women working in our factories play an equal part. You, who come from lands crushed for the moment by vile, heartless tyranny, have your part to play, if all give of their best, victory will be won."

Opening the rally, the Minister for Labour Mr. Ernest Bevin declared this war has made millions of people all over the world think and feel alike, irrespective of nationality, inspired by the same motive—freedom.

The rally adopted a "declaration of purpose" which declared "we will never rest until the world is freed from the plague of Nazism and Fascism.

British youth and young people of the great dominions, youth of the allies now in Britain, let us make this island an arsenal, soldiers, sailors, airmen and young women of the forces, let us prepare for the day when we shall strike in the West. Let us work shoulder to shoulder, let our motto be work, train, serve and fight for victory."—Reuter.

Defence Services Exhibition Train

NEW DELHI, Oct. 12.

A defence services exhibition train—the first of its kind in India—will start on its long tour on October 17 from Lahore, from where it leaves for Peshawar.

The train which is over 440 yards in length, was made in the workshops of the North-western Railway at Lahore.

The train will be on the move during night time. The personnel manning the various sections will be living on board but will be changed from Province to Province.

The train will require at least four engines to move it up steep inclines on the permanent way. —A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

HEY, WHAT'S THIS? THE DEN OF THE FORTY THIEVES?
THIEVES IS RIGHT, DON. NOT FORTY, BUT ENOUGH OF 'EM!
MAKE HIM TALK, IVAN!
MAKE WHO TALK, JIM? WE CAN'T SEE FROM HERE..
LOOK AT THAT SHADOW, DON! IT TELLS THE STORY!
HOTCHKISS, WILL YOU TELL US THE SCIENTIFIC SECRETS YOU HAVE DISCOVERED.... OR SHALL I HOLD THIS HEATED SWORD CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEAR YOUR EYES?
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